THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE PAN-ANGLICAN SYNOD.

Resolutions Adopted by the Conference of Bishops.

From the London Times, Oct. 9.

We are requested to publish the following resolutions passed at the Conference of Bishops of the Anglican Communion held at Lambeth Palace last week:—

INTRODUCTION.

We, Bishops of Christ's Holy Catholic Church, in visible communion with the united Church of England and Ireland, professing the faith delivered to us in Holy Scripture, maintained by the Primitive Church and the fathers of the English Reformation, now assembled, by the good providence of God, at the Archiepiscopal Palace of Lambeth, under the presidency of the Primate of All England, desire—first, to give hearty thanks to Almighty God for having thus brought us together for common counsels and united worship; secondly, we desire to express the deep sorrow with which we view the divided condition of the flock of Christ throughout the world, ardently longing for the fulfilment of the prayer of our Lord, "That all may be one, as Thou, Father, art in Me, and I in Thee, that they also may be one in us, that the world may believe that Thou has sent Me;" and lastly, we do here solemnly record our conviction that unity will be most effectually promoted by maintaining the Faith in its purity and integrity—as taught in the Holy Scriptures, held by the Primitive Church, summed up in the Creeds, and affirmed by the undisputed General Councils, and by drawing each of us closer to our common Lord, by giving ourselves to much prayer and intercession, by the cultivation of a spirit of charity, and a love of the Lord's appearing.

Resolution I.—That it appears to us expedient, for the purpose of maintaining brotherly intercommunion, that all cases of establishment of new sees, and appointment of new Bishops, be notified to all Archbishops and Metropolitans, and all presiding Bishops of the Anglican Communion.

Resolution II.—That having regard to the conditions under which intercommunion between members of the Church passing from one distant diocese to another may be duly maintained, we hereby declare it desirable—1, that forms of Letters Commendatory on behalf of clergymen visiting other dioceses be drawn up and agreed upon; 2, that forms of Letters Commendatory for lay members of the Church be in like manner prepared; 3, that his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury be pleased to undertake the preparation of such forms.

Resolution III.—That a committee be appointed to draw up a Pastoral Address to all members of the Church of Christ in communion with the Anglican branch of the Church Catholic, to be agreed upon by the assembled Bishops, and to be published as soon as possible after the last sitting of the Conference.

Resolution IV.—That, in the opinion of this Conference, unity in faith and discipline will be best maintained among the several branches of the Anglican Communion by due and canonical subordination of the Synods of the several branches to the higher authority of a Synod or Synods above them.

Resolution V.—That a committee of seven members (with power to add to their number, and to obtain the assistance of men learned in ecclesiastical and canon law) be appointed to inquire into and report upon the subject of the relations and functions of such Synods, and that such report be forwarded to his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, with a request that, if possible, it may be communicated to any adjourned meeting of this Conference.

Resolution VI.—That, in the judgment of the Bishops now assembled, the whole Anglican Communion is deeply injured by the present condition of the Church in Natal; and that a committee be now appointed at this general meeting to report on the best mode by which the Church may be delivered from the continuance of this scandal, and the true faith maintained. That such report be forwarded to his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, with the request that he will be pleased to transmit the same to all the Bishops of the Anglican Communion, and to ask for their judgment thereupon.

Resolution VII.—That we who are here present do acquiesce in the Resolution of the Convocation of Canterbury, passed on June 29, 1866, relating to the Diocese of Natal, to wit:—

"If it be decided that a new Bishop should be consecrated,—As to the proper steps to be taken by the members of the Church in the province of Natal for obtaining a new Bishop, it is the opinion of this House—first, that a formal instrument, declaratory of the doctrine and discipline of the Church of South Africa, should be prepared, which every bishop, priest, and deacon to be appointed to office should be required to subscribe; secondly, that a godly and well-learned man should be chosen by the clergy, with the assent of the lay communicants of the Church; and, thirdly, that he should be presented for consecration, either to the Archbishop of Canterbury—if the aforesaid instrument should declare the doctrine and discipline of Christ as received by the United Church of England and Ireland—or to the Bishops of the Church of South Africa, according as hereafter may be judged to be most advisable and convenient.

Resolution VIII.—That in order to the binding of the Churches of our Colonial Empire and the missionary Churches beyond them in the closest union with the Mother Church, it is necessary that they receive and maintain without alteration the standards of faith and doctrine as now in use in that Church. That, nevertheless, each province should have the right to make such adaptations and additions to the services of the Church as its peculiar circumstances may require, provided that no change or addition be made inconsistent with the spirit and principles of the Book of Common Prayer, and that all such changes be liable to revision by any Synod of the Anglican Communion in which the said province shall be represented.

Resolution IX.—That the committee appointed by Resolution V, with the addition of the names of the Bishops of London, St. David's, and Oxford, and all the Colonial Bishops, be instructed to consider the constitution of a voluntary spiritual tribunal, to which questions of doctrine may be carried by appeal from the tribunals for the exercise of discipline in each province of the Colonial Church, and that their report be forwarded to his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, who is requested to communicate it to an adjourned meeting of this Conference.

Resolution X.—That the Resolutions submitted to this Conference relative to the discipline to be exercised by Metropolitans, the Court of Metropolitans, the scheme for conducting the election of Bishops, when not otherwise provided for, the declaration of submission to the regulation of Synods, and the question of what legislation should be proposed for the Colonial Churches, be referred to the committee specified in the preceding resolution.

Resolution XI.—That a special committee be appointed to consider the resolutions relative to the notification of proposed missionary bishoprics, and the subordinates of missionaries.

Resolution XII.—That the question of the bounds of the jurisdiction of different Bishops, when any question may have arisen in regard to them, the question as to the obedience of chaplains of the United Church of England and Ireland on the continent, and the Resolution submitted to the Conference relative to their return and admission into home dioceses, be referred to the committee specified in the preceding Resolution.

Resolution XIII.—That we desire to render our hearty thanks to Almighty God for His blessings vouchsafed to us in and by this Conference; and we desire to express our hope that this our meeting may hereafter be followed by other meetings to be conducted in the same spirit of brotherly love.

After a resolution of hearty thanks to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, for having convened the Conference, and for having presided at it, the Archbishop solemnly offered up the prayer for the Church militant. The "Gloria in Excelsis" was then sung by the assembled Bishops, his Grace the President pronounced the benediction, and the present session of the Conference came to its close.

MANIFESTO FROM MR. CHASE.

His Position Defined and His Purpose Proclaimed—"Principles and Statesmanship" Against the "Appomattox Apple Tree."

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

Many of our conservative and some of our radical exchanges have made proclamations since the Ohio election, that the defeat of the Republican party in this State—for the loss of the Constitutional amendment and of the Legislature constitutes substantially a defeat—ends now and forever the Presidential prospects of Judge Chase. Perhaps it does; but there are some points of fact that should be considered, and we propose to name them, in the hope of producing wholesome reflection. In the first place, notwithstanding the great reputation as a radical that Judge Chase has, he is, in temperament and convictions, one of the most truly conservative men in the country. He was the first public man, after the close of the war and the death of Lincoln, to call the attention of the President to the only solid basis of reconstruction—that is, the enfranchisement of everybody—suffrage for all slaves, amnesty for all rebels, with, perhaps, half a dozen named exceptions. That is what we must come to. The wisest men of all parties have admitted it. The policy is that of Judge Chase, and was urged upon President Johnson some time before the date of the North Carolina proclamation. As for the schemes of vengeance in the form of the confiscation of the lands of Southern white men and their division among the blacks, Judge Chase discountenances them entirely. The notion that Congress should seize upon the President and thrust him, with blows and maledictions, out of office, has never been encouraged by Judge Chase. On the contrary, it was his opinion that no little mischief was done during the late political campaign by the wild threats of summary impeachment that were freely made. Judge Chase is held responsible for the presentation of the negro suffrage issue in Ohio during the last campaign. He never urged it. He recognized the fact that while in the Southern States, where the great body of loyalists were black, negro suffrage was demanded by considerations of the public safety, no such demand was made in the North, and that the Southern whites might in a great degree have their prejudices conquered by coupling suffrage with amnesty, while there was no such inducement in the North to make application of the golden rule. We do not see that it can be justly claimed that Judge Chase was especially defeated in the failure of the Constitutional amendment. That amendment was embarrassed by a clause disfranchising two classes of persons, and that was opposed to his policy. He was solicitous, as the issue was before the people of Ohio, that it should be decided in favor of the enfranchisement of the negro, as it would at any time be easy to remove the restriction proposed upon Rebels and deserters. As to those committed to this doctrine of negro suffrage, nine-tenths of the Republican party of Ohio are committed to it as decidedly as Judge Chase is. If he is to be discriminated against on account of his principles, so are they. Do they propose that one-tenth are to be made the rulers over the entire household, or shall the majority rule? Injurious imputations have been cast upon Judge Chase in connection with the national banks. To be sure he established them, and they who do not know that he did so, under a national pecuniary necessity, and that he accomplished the great object of establishing uniformity of currency and of giving the Government a command of the currency that it needed and that was of very great utility, are but ill informed. The banks are to be dealt with now under different circumstances. No doubt the national banking system needs revision and adaptation to the changed situation of the country. We presume it is better than a dozen irresponsible systems would be, and that we would do well in process of reformation not to destroy it. On the greenback question, as it is called, Mr. Chase has been held responsible for the administration of the Treasury Department since he left it. We may say on this point that he is not in favor of the payment of the national debt in greenbacks as a primary proposition, nor is he in favor of Secretary McCulloch's policy of forcing resumption of specie payments by reducing the volume of the currency. His policy would be to settle the affairs of the country, reduce the expenses of the Government, spread abroad with amnesty and enfranchisement, confidence, peace, and good will; and thus to invigorate the public credit and make the greenback as good as gold, when the question of payment of the national debt is at once solved, as it becomes a matter of indifference to both bondholder and taxpayer whether it is paid in gold or greenbacks. The song of the Appomattox apple tree is, we suppose, a much more than sufficient answer to these suggestions that principles and statesmanship, embodied with the largest public experience and the highest intellectual gifts, may not be so inexpedient after all.

THE ROMAN INSURRECTION.

Another Proclamation by Girabaldi.

The Italian papers print the following proclamation by Garibaldi, which was given by him to a passenger on board the steamer on which he was arrested at Maddalena:—

Italians! To-morrow we shall have completed our noble revolution by dealing the last blow to the tabernacle of idolatry, imposture, and Italian disgrace. The pedestal of all tyrannies, the Papacy, has received the curses of the whole world, and nations have their eyes fixed on Italy as upon a savior. And will Italy stop in her glorious mission through the arrest of a single man? Yielding to the desire of some friends, I came to my dwelling free and without conditions, and with the promise that a vessel should soon be sent to take me to the Continent. Now the man whose name resounds with shame to Italy, resorting to the precautions of the sbirri, prevents my return. In this position I only ask my fellow-citizens to continue in the sacred work they have begun with the calmness of a nation conscious of its power. To the army, to the people I spoke of discipline when the people and the army, indignant with the cowardly servility which governs us, asked to be led to Rome. To the soldiers I said that their bayonets should be kept for a more glorious mission, and that for the mercenaries of the Pope the butt ends of their muskets would suffice. Despite the evil genius which still weighs upon our land, there is one fact always before us, the imposing fraternity of all the robust elements of the nation, the army, the people, and the volunteers. Woe to him who would throw discord amongst his brethren! And when Italy sees all her children united in the work, the cowards who were stopped by the foolish fears of foreign intervention will disappear. I repeat, then, you must achieve, by whatever means, the redemption of Rome; and if ever you think that my assistance is necessary, I rely upon it that you will consider how to deliver me. GARIBALDI.

A Deficit in the British Revenue.

The revenue of Great Britain during the quarter ending on the first of this month was £14,913,740. The revenue during the same quarter of last year was £15,196,098, and of the year before £14,462,392.

The most serious falling off is in the department of customs, £39,000, and in that of excise, £220,000. There has been an increase in the receipts from stamp duties, £125,000; from the post office, £40,000; from the property tax, £15,000; and from other taxes, £29,000.

The temporary depression is explained by the English journals as the result of the financial crisis through which England has been slowly passing for the last year and a half. The distress on 'Change and the extensive strikes have contributed to produce it. The middle and lower classes have this year foregone some of their accustomed comforts; hence a diminished revenue. The facts remain that Mr. Disraeli's estimate for this year was £69,000,000, and that thus far he has received from all sources only £32,695,665, that an Abyssinian war is beginning, and that Mr. Gladstone never overestimated.

—The Frankfort (Ind.) *Banner* nominates Grant for President and Judge Kelley for Vice-President, and says:—

"We have indicated a few of the leading doctrines by which we expect to stand in the future, together with all the cardinal doctrines of the great Union party that saved the country from the thousands of traitors and Rebels who sought its destruction and who are now calling the Union party rebels. Rejoice, gentlemen, it is said in some good old book, that the Devil will be let loose for a season. We would advise you to enjoy yourselves while you can. In 1868 we expect to have at our masthead the name of U. S. Grant for President and Judge William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, for Vice-President, before whose mighty strength for popularity the Rebels and their sympathizers will again hunt their holes."

IOWA.

Serenade Speech by the Governor Elect.

Some of the friends of Colonel Merrill, just chosen Governor of Iowa, having treated him to a serenade a few days ago, he said:—

"To myself I do not take the honor of this triumph to the gentlemen who are associated with me up n the successful ticket, gentlemen of worth, ability, and eminent fitness for their respective positions, as they certainly are, I do not wholly attribute it; nor even to those whose eloquent words from the stump, and through the columns of the public press, contributed so much to our success, do I ascribe the glory. The Republican party has succeeded because the principles of that party are founded in truth and justice; and I deem it an important lesson that the most unexpected and most bitter reverse of the year has been coupled with a denial of the great fact of the brotherhood of man. Injustice and wrong may gain a temporary ascendancy, bad men and bad principles will sometimes acquire a momentary success, but, in the end, truth is sure to prevail, for the 'eternal years of God are hers.' We have a great responsibility resting upon us. Not for ourselves only and for our children are all the sacred blessings which Webster said were 'ours—ours to preserve and ours to transmit,' but for the wide world, for all the toiling sons of men in every land. It has been our happy national privilege to demonstrate to the world the problem of self-government. The grand proposition that 'all men are free and equal,' at first put forth in weakness and defended with scarcely more than infant strength, has at last become the vital principle of a vigorous national life. And it is an aggressive principle. I am persuaded that the liberal tendency which pervades the European Governments of to-day, the increasing demands of the people, and the enlarging concessions of the ruling classes, the elevation of the masses to a higher and wider sphere of influence—in short, the onward progress of popular liberty abroad—are due, in an important sense, to the exemplary influence of American institutions. What we ask for ourselves we must encourage in others. A welcome, then, and a hearty God speed to the Irishman, the German, the Cretan, and every other people aspiring to a higher freedom, a higher measure of political trust, and a more responsible manhood. Let us remember that our prosperity, a faithful performance of our duties as citizens, is their encouragement, while our failure is their reproach and shame."

Important Suit About the Income Tax.

A suit to test the constitutionality of the income tax law is pending in the Circuit Court of Sangamon county, Ill., transferred from the United States Court. The United States revenue collector for the district attached and sold the property of William Springer, in satisfaction of the income tax assessed by the Government, in pursuance of law, the payment of which he refused, on the ground that the law is unconstitutional. He now brings suit against the United States authorities to set aside the sale. The point made by Mr. Springer is, that the tax so levied upon his income, gains, and profits is a direct tax, and as such it is levied in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and particularly in violation of the third paragraph of section one of article one, and of the fourth paragraph of the ninth section of said article—that taxes levied upon the income, gains, and profits of individuals by the act of Congress have never been apportioned among the several States included within the Union, according to their respective numbers, nor have they been levied in proportion to the census and enumeration of inhabitants as required in the Constitution, and hence that the tax assessed against him is illegal and void. This is the first instance in which the constitutionality of the Income Tax has been thus contested though very distinguished jurists have questioned the authority of Congress. The case, we suppose, will go up to the United States Supreme Court for ultimate decision.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—Ludwig and Bruno Scholl were convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon Charles Duzenberg. On the 2d of September last a German society gave a picnic at Engel & Wolf's farm. Mr. Duzenberg bought two tickets and his wife went in the morning. Mr. Duzenberg arrived on the ground about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and finding his wife dancing, went to the coolest spot on the farm to enjoy himself with his friends and lager. But his joy was alloyed, and he was annoyed by the Scholl boys, who questioned his right to be there.

These two were on the Committe of Arrangements, and therefore he produced his ticket and began making explanations. But the committee would not be convinced and were bent on maintaining their dignity as a committe, and therefore one of them grasped Mr. Duzenberg by the wind pipe while the other performed a dental operation on his front teeth without gas. The law did not approve of this method of proceeding, and, therefore, each of the offenders was mulcted in $10 and the costs.

Daniel Watt, colored, was charged with the larceny of harness belonging to Mr. Clark, who resides on Gray's Ferry road, near Market lane. The defendant had been employed by Mr. Clark, and had absented himself for about two weeks. Upon returning and asking to be re-employed, Mr. Clark refused to take him again into his household, but advised him to seek employment of some of the neighbors. He went away and soon after the harness had found a place.

Frequently afterwards he called at Mr. Clark's place, and articles of harness were so often missed that that gentleman finally forbade him going on his land. He soon afterwards disappeared, and was arrested in Fitzwater street, with some of the harness in his possession. The boy also charged receiving stolen goods, and the law presumes that the possessor of stolen property has it with a guilty knowledge, and the prisoner offering no evidence in explanation of these circumstances, the case was a perfectly plain one. Verdict guilty.

John Fitzgerald, colored, was charged with assault and battery upon Annie Miller, colored. The evidence was that the defendant was making a great noise under the prosecutrix's window while she was endeavoring to calm her child to sleep, and she asked him to desist. He immediately cursed her, and threw a large stone which struck her in the forehead. The house at which it was alleged to have occurred is in Guyer's court, in Mary street, above Seventh.

The defense alleged that this woman kept one of those vile dens of iniquity by which that portion of our city is disgraced. When this occurred, in the afternoon of Friday, October 11, the prosecutrix, together with another colored woman and a white woman, was beating a white man with a club. The white man leaped out of the second story window on to a shed, and from there to the ground. This latter leap broke his arm. The mob ran down through the house and rushed upon the man in the court.

Then the defendant, seeing the man in danger of his life, threw the stone and knocked this man. It was stated that this white man could not be produced because he was not well enough to come to court. But there were witnesses who testified they saw the whole disgraceful affair, and that it happened according to the allegation of the defense. Verdict not guilty.

The trial of Thomas Natty, upon a charge of adultery, was then commenced, and at the close of our report was not concluded.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judges Grier.—Breitagh vs. The Locust Mountain Coal and Improvement Company et al. An action of ejectment, involving the title to large coal lands in Schuylkill county. On trial.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. whisky, etc., Frederick Sener claimant. An information for the forfeiture of property for alleged violation of the revenue laws. Verdict for the United States.

The United States vs. stills, etc., Hovey & Co. claimants. An information for the forfeiture of property for alleged violation of the revenue law. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Homer vs. Jones. An action on a promissory note. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $750.

Charles Sweeney and Mary his wife, in right of said Mary, vs. Henry Eggers. An action to recover arrears of rent. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Elizabeth C. Jones, assignee of William Richardson, vs. Micajah Dobbins, executor. An action to revive a bond. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $2398'80.

The Tradesmen's Saving Fund and Loan Association of Philadelphia vs. George Emerick. An action on a mortgage. Verdict for plaintiff, $906.

Mary B. Conway vs. Sophrania Snow. An action for goods sold and delivered. The defense alleged payment. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Peirce.—Augustus Peyson vs. Thomas L. Mages. An action for work and labor done. Nonsuit.

Charles Prentzel vs. Hugh Chain. An action to recover money advanced for goods that were alleged never to have been delivered. Verdict for plaintiff, $6'30.

Henry Fink vs. Bernard D. Foy. An action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff, $9078.

—Swinburne writes up Matthew Arnold in the *Fortnightly* for October.

—John B. Gough is fifty years old and twenty-five years sober.

—Mr. Barry Sullivan contemplates another visit to America.

—Patti attracts crowded houses at the Théâtre des Italiens, Paris.

SECOND EDITION

EUROPE.

Important Advices by the Atlantic Cable.

The Approaching War Storm on the Continent.

Dumont's Expedition to Rome.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

ROME.

Napoleon's Assurance of Fealty to the Pope—The Papal Troops Successful in the Field—Retirement of the Invaders from Orte.

ROME, Oct. 19—Night.—The Count de Sartiges, French Minister in Rome, had an audience with Pius the Ninth to-day, at the Vatican. The Minister officially assured his Holiness, in the name of the Emperor Napoleon, that whatever circumstances should arise from the Garibaldian invasion of the Pontifical territory or the attitude of the King of Italy, France would not fail in her aid to the Holy See and defense of its authority. The garrison of the city of Rome has been reinforced by volunteers enlisted for the most part in France and Spain.

The town of Orte, on the Tiber, which was lately taken by the revolutionary invaders, has been reoccupied by a detachment of the Papal army. There was no fight, as the Garibaldians retired from the place.

ITALY.

A Cabinet Crisis—Rumor of Garibaldi's Escape.

FLORENCE, Oct. 20—Night.—A ministerial crisis has occurred in the King's Cabinet. It is said that Signor Ratazzi, the Premier, resigned his office to-day, and it is also reported that General Menelrea will succeed him. It is reported that General Garibaldi has escaped from Caprera, and is now in Italy.

Italy Satisfies France—Napoleon's War Preparations Countermanded—An Anti-Revolutionary Cabinet in Florence.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—Despatches from the continent to this hour report the Italo-Roman situation as improved—very much better. Italy satisfies the demands of France relative to an exact observance of the terms and fulfillment of the duties imposed by the September Convention, and it is hoped that war between the two countries has been averted thereby.

There are no more French troops gone to Toulon, and the force which was held ready to sail at that port has been debarked. All the war preparations ordered in France have been countermanded. General Cialdini, of the Italian army, a favorite soldier since the time of the Crimean war, succeeds Signor Ratazzi as Prime Minister of the King, and will proceed to form a new Cabinet having an anti-revolutionary policy.

FRANCE.

The Expeditionary Force for Rome Mustered at Toulon—General Dumont in Command—Ready to Sail.

TOULON, Oct. 20—P. M.—General Dumont, who is to command the French expedition to the Pontifical ports and territory of the Church, arrived here to-day from Paris. The General discharged, quite recently, the duty of special envoy from Napoleon to the Pope on the subject of the present difficulty with Italy, and is regarded as well fitted to carry out the war views of his Majesty, should war arise. The expeditionary force is embarking. Six French war vessels, including two ironclads, are in the harbor, with steam up, ready to leave port to-night, or whenever the final order is received from Paris, and proceed to the Roman coast.

Waiting an Imperial Order—A Large Army Moving from Lyons—To Be in Rome Before Italy—Great Excitement in the Streets of Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 20—Night.—The *Moniteur* is silent on the subject of Rome and Italy, notwithstanding that an official expression is eagerly looked for by the people.

The *Etendard* newspaper says that the military and naval forces destined for the Papal territory are quite ready to leave Toulon, but that the imperial order to depart is held back until the final reply of King Victor Emanuel to the Emperor's note is received, and that the receipt of the Italian State paper may be delayed some few hours owing to the existence of a ministerial crisis in Florence.

The *Patrie* publishes a telegram reporting the march of twenty thousand French troops from the military department of Lyons to Toulon, and adds that another corps has been ordered to operate in "another direction."

La France says:—"We learn that the advance guard of General Dumont's army embarked this morning at Toulon for Civita Vecchia. It is certain that the French force will in any case arrive in Rome before the Italian."

It is stated that the Italian Government has declared itself powerless to arrest the bands of Garibaldian invaders crossing the frontier, or to protect the Holy See from their assaults.

Great excitement prevails to-night in the streets in the neighborhood of Reuter's telegraph agency office, so anxious are the people to learn the latest news from the different points—Florence, Rome, and Toulon particularly.

Arrival of the Arizona from Aspinwall.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The steamer Arizona has arrived from Aspinwall on the 14th inst., with the California mails of the 30th ult., 304 passengers from California, and $597,000 in treasure.

Among her passengers are Senators Williams and Corbett, of Oregon, and the Hon. Mr. Higby, member of Congress from California. The passengers and crew are all well.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE TO-DAY.

Napoleon's Order for an Expedition to Rome Countermanded.

A Treaty in the Way.

Another Trick of "The Man of Destiny."

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By Atlantic Cable.

PARIS, Oct. 22—Noon.—The Paris *Moniteur* announces definitely that the expedition to Italy has been countermanded, because Italy pledges the observance of the treaty.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 22.—Arrived, steamer City of Boston, from New York, bound to Liverpool.

LONDONDERRY, Oct. 22.—The steamer Hibernia, from Quebec, has arrived.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—The Bank of Amsterdam has advanced the rate of discount to three per cent.

Consols for money opened at 94; United States Five-twenties, ex coupons, 69⅔; Illinois Central, 78¼; Erie, 46.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 22—Noon.—The failure of the Royal Bank of Liverpool has rendered the cotton market very irregular and easier. Prices are, however, quotably unaltered. The sales to-day will probably reach 10,000 bales. Middling uplands, 8¼d; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.

Breadstuffs.—Corn has advanced to 45s. 6d. for new mixed Western; wheat, 10s. for California white, and 14s. 3d. for red Western; Oats 3s. 10d. for American; Peas, 51s. per quarter for Canadian; Barley, 5s. 6d. per bushel for American.

Provisions.—Market steady. Extra prime Mess Beef, 120s. per bbl. Eastern prime Mess Pork, 71s. per bbl. Bacon. 45s. 6d. per cwt. for American clear; 52s. per cwt. for middling American.

Produce.—Common Rosin, 9s.: medium American, 14s. Tallow, 45s. 2d. for American. Spirits Turpentine, 27s. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. 2d.; refined, 1s. 5½d.

FROM CANADA.

Commercial Bank of Canada Suspends Specie Payments.

MONTREAL, Oct. 22.—The following circular was issued yesterday:—

"The Directors of the Commercial Bank of Canada deeply regret that, owing to the continued drain upon the resources of the bank by the withdrawal of deposits, and their inability to obtain adequate assistance from any source, they have been compelled to determine upon a suspension of specie payments. The Directors, notwithstanding this untoward event, have every reason to adhere to their former opinion, that all claims against the bank will be satisfied in full, and a surplus realized for the shareholders, to which end their utmost efforts will be directed.

(Signed) R. J. CARTWRIGHT, President.

FIRE AT THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

Thirteen Men Killed—Great Destruction of Property—Heroism of a Sailor.

From the Troy Times, October 21.

A terrible accident, resulting in the loss of thirteen lives, took place at the Central Shaft of the Hoosac Tunnel on Saturday afternoon last at 4 o'clock. The Central Shaft is located at a point equi-distant from the two portals of the tunnel, in a valley on the summit of Hoosac Mountain, and is in the shape of an ellipse, designed primarily to enable the work to be carried on from additional faces in the centre of the tunnel, and secondarily, when the great bore is completed, to admit fresh air and light into the work.

The distance from the opening of the shaft to the bed of the tunnel below is 1,040 feet, about 700 feet of which have already been sunk. Arranged around the mouth of the shaft were a series of buildings, consisting of an office, machine and blacksmith shop, saw-mill, &c., and also tanks wherein naptha was confined and manufactured into gas for the purpose of illuminating the work below. Timbers, with platforms sixty feet apart, were placed in upright positions around the shaft from top to bottom, and with these a bucket, supported by wire rope, ascended and descended the shaft as occasion required, bringing up the *debris* from below and carrying the operatives up or down as each relief went on or came off of duty.

The naptha gas was introduced on Friday last the day before the accident—for the first time. The contractors had made, as they supposed, every preparation to guard against any disaster from the ignition of the dangerous material; but on Saturday, at the hour named, instantly and without the slightest appearance of danger, a lighted candle, standing about twenty feet from the tank, communicated a flame to the gaseous substance, and in a moment almost, the tanks, the buildings, and the timbers in the shaft were all on fire. The men at work in the surrounding shafts barely had time to escape with their lives. The engineer, James Randall, made his way out only after his shirt had been burned off his back and his person considerably scorched.

At the time of the accident there were seventeen men at work in the shaft—four of them near the mouth and the remainder in the bottom of the pit. The four escaped—the others were all suffocated. Not the slightest assistance could be rendered them. The men above had to flee for their lives, and the only means of escape for those below, the bucket, was soon burned and fell down the pit. A great and impenetrable sea of fire rose up between them and the earth above. Every one of them must have died a horrible death from suffocation, or if any long survived the calamity they must have been drowned by the vast volume of water which poured down upon them upon the suspension of the pump and machinery used in keeping the shaft dry.

Yesterday a sailor named Marshall, at the peril of his life, was let down the shaft by means of a rope fastened to his body, in the hope that possibly some of the men below might yet be alive. Previous to his going down, knowing the perilous character of his expedition and the dangers to be encountered from foul air in the shaft, Marshall made his will, and then heroically descended. He went down six hundred feet, from which point he was able to see that the bottom of the shaft was covered with water to the depth of twenty or more feet, and that there was not the slightest possible hope for any of the men in the pit. He then made the signal to be hauled up, and some feet above encountered a current of foul air, which rendered him insensible.

Upon being brought to the mouth of the shaft he was still senseless and scarcely alive, and it was not until after the most vigorous means of restoration had been applied to his person that the heroic man was restored to consciousness. The tale he then told dispelled the last hope for the men below.

Of the thirteen killed, only three were married. One of them leaves a wife and seven children, the eldest only eleven years of age. The families of the unfortunate men—none of whose names have transpired—resided in cabins in the vicinity of the accident, and the scenes of mourning which succeeded the catastrophe were of the most agonizing description.

Yesterday great crowds of people, from all portions of country in the vicinity, visited the shaft, and the greatest excitement as well as sorrow was manifested over the event.

The loss of property and the detention to the work are considerations only second to the loss of life. The machinery at the mouth of the shaft was very valuable, costing thousands of dollars, and was of the most elaborate and perfect description for carrying on the work. The delay at this point in conducting the great enterprise to a successful issue will necessarily be very great.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1867.

There was rather more disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, but prices were unsettled. Government bonds continue dull, 100¼ was bid for 10-40s; 111¾ for 6s of 1881; 104¾ for June and July 7-30s; 112¼ for '62 5-20s; 108⅞ for '64 5-20s; 109 for '65 5-20s; and 106½ for July '65 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101¾, and old do. at 98.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at from 49 89-100 @49¾, a slight decline on the closing price last evening. Camden and Amboy at 124½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52, no change; Lehigh Valley at 52, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 27¼, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 26¼@26¾, a slight decline; 64 was bid for Norristown; 58 for Minehill; 30 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; and 41 for preferred do.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 76 was bid for Second and Third; 25 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 12 for Hestonville; and 30 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. 140 was bid for First National; 108 for Seventh National; 245 for North America; 142½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 58 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 31½ for Mechanics'; 110 for Kensington; 55 for Penn Township; 59 for Girard; 31 for Manufacturers'; and 71 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares continue dull. 14 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 27¼ for preferred do.; 37½ for Lehigh Navigation; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 143⅞; 11 A. M., 143½; 12 M., 143¼; 1 P. M., 143⅜—a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Deliaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New	101½	100 sh Read R	c. 49⅔
$5000 All Co'y Co 6s	75	200 do	b30. 49¾
$500 Phil & Sun 7s	91½	400 do	is.c. 49⅔
7 sh Cam & Am	124½	100 do	b30. 49¾
10 sh Leh V R	52	500 do	is.b30. 49¾
200 sh Phil & E	27¼	600 do	b60. 49¾
1 sh 2d & 3d Sts R	77½	100 do	c. 49¾
200 sh Read	49¾	100 do	b60. 49¾
400 do	is. 49⅝		

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@111½; old 5-20s, 112@112½; new 5-20s, 1864, 106⅝@109½; do., 1865, 109@109½; do., July, 106¼@106½; do., 1867, 106¼@106½; 10-40s, 100@100⅜; 7-30s, June, 104¼@104½; do., July, 104¼@104½. Gold, 143¼@143½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111¼@111½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112@112½; do., 1864, 108⅛@109⅛; do., 1865, 109@109½; do. July, 1865, 106¼@106⅜; do. July, 1867, 106¼@106⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 100@100¼; U. S. 7-30s, 2d series, 104¼@104⅜; 3d series, 104⅜@104⅝; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118⅛; May, 1865, 117½; August, 1865, 116⅛; September, 1865, 115⅜; October, 1865, 115¼. Gold, 143¼@143½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Oct. 22.—Bark is steady, with sales of 16 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $55 ₱ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is quiet and commands $8·00@9 ₱ 64 lbs. Timothy is unchanged; sales at $2·50@2·70. Flaxseed is nominally held at $2·50@2·65.

Trade in Flour continues excessively dull, and prices are in favor of buyers. The demand is confined to the wants of the home consumers, who operate with great caution, as they have no confidence in the stability of present values. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $7·50@8·25 for superfine, $8·50@9·50 for extras, $10@11·50 for Northwestern extra family, $11@12·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $13@14·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $8·75 to $9. We quote Brandywine Corn Meal at $7·12½.

The Wheat market is quiet, and prices are drooping. Sales of 5000 bush. good and prime Pennsylvania red at $2·50@2·58; California is held at $3·10. Rye is unchanged. We quote Pennsylvania at $1·70@1·73. Corn is dull and lower; sales of 2500 bush. at $1·45 for yellow; $1·42 for Western mixed; and $1·40 for white. Oats move slowly, with sales of Southern, Western, and Pennsylvania at 70@78c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Whisky—Prices are nominally unchanged.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 22.—Stocks lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 96¾; Reading, 99¼; Canton Company, 41; Erie, 7⅞; Cleveland and Toledo, 108; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96; Michigan Central, 109; do. Southern, 79¾; New York Central, 112½; Illinois Central, 122; Cumberland preferred, 26; Virginia 6s, 47; Missouris, 108; Hudson River, 127⅝; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 112¾; do. 1864, 109; do. 1865, 109½; Ten-forties, 109¼; Seven-thirties, 104⅞. Sterling Exchange, 109. Money, per cent. Gold, 143¾.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Cotton dull at 19@19½ cents. Flour dull, and 15@25c. lower; 7500 bbls. sold—State, $8·40@10·50; Ohio, $9·90@13·60; Western, $8·25@13; Southern, $10@14·50. Wheat dull. Corn firm; 121,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, $1·40. Oats firmer, and 1@2c. higher; 86,000 bushels sold; Western, at 69@71½c. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $21·50@21·70. Lard dull at 13½@14½c. Whisky quiet.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADEL

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

A Warning to Congress and to Party Managers.

From the N. Y. Times.

An Ohio correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, discussing the lesson of the late elections, adduces the shortcomings of Congress, as well as the blunders of local managers, as the causes of disaster.

In Ohio, as in California, and now again in this State, the local organizations appear to have displayed a remarkable indifference to the moral sense of the Republican party. The correspondent of our radical contemporary charges that in Ohio, in many instances, the worst men were nominated for office—"Government plunderers and political outcasts"—from whose support the best elements of the party naturally recoiled. In the writer's own county, a quartermaster who had been convicted and dismissed the service by court-martial was awarded a conspicuous position on the ticket, and in other counties the character of the nominees is alleged to have been vile.

Another cause of alienation has been the proscription of the soldiers in the organization of the county tickets; while the Democrats adroitly acceded them honorable positions. To these local circumstances the *Tribune*'s correspondent attributes the defection of thousands of Republicans, who refused to be participators in the degradation of their party. Will not our New York managers profit by the lesson while time remains to correct the blunders which in some districts have been committed? They may rest assured that here, as in Ohio, a large class of Republican voters will refuse to support the nomination of candidates whose antecedents render them unworthy of confidence. Party allegiance is not strong enough in these days to carry through corrupt and dishonest nominees; and any attempt to test the question will enure to the benefit of the Democrats.

But the correspondence of our Chicago contemporary does not limit the moral of the Ohio election to local considerations. These were sufficient, no doubt, to render intelligible many of the changes in the composition of the State Legislature and the filling of local offices; but they represent only imperfectly the influences that have operated to the prejudice of the Republican party. Any lesson upon the subject would be incomplete that failed to touch the discontent which has been occasioned by the refusal of Congress to satisfy the demands of the country on other questions than reconstruction. Here is the first count in the indictment to which the leading radical journal of the Northwest gives circulation:—

"A groundwork for serious dissatisfaction among the most sincere adherents of the Republican party, has been the rapacity of its office-holders and the indifference of the National Legislature to the immediate ills from which the nation suffered. It has been a subject of universal complaint that while the trade of the country is well nigh at a stand still, the laborer abroad in search of employment, taxes, and the cost of living enormously high, and the profits of labor and merchandising unprecedentedly small, that body has been possessed with a mania for disposing of the public moneys by continued appropriations; that it has arbitrarily increased its salaries and perquisites; that in the course of three sessions since the cessation of hostilities it has provided no method of retrenchment, no lopping off of useless and devouring offices, no economizing in the collection of the revenues, no checking the defalcations and whisky frauds, and the thousand instances of official perfidy by which the Federal Treasury is being drained."

These are complaints to which the popular heart of the country most earnestly responds. Outside of the circle of party managers and office-holders, the feeling is universal that Congress has addressed itself too exclusively to the strictly political aspect of reconstruction, and has consequently overlooked the urgent practical wants which have followed the suppression of the Rebellion. The necessity of retrenchment has not been recognized. The evils and injustice of a crude and vexatious system of taxation have received very limited attention. The dangers incident to an inflated and inconvertible currency have been met with nothing like adequate precaution. On each of these points Congress is chargeable with more than negative faults. Its sins had been fewer were they only sins of omission. In truth, however, it has been lavish instead of thrifty in its expenditures. Although it has effected some reduction of internal taxation, it has doctored the tariff for the benefit of special interests, and almost always for the worse. And though it sustained the very moderate scheme of contraction which Mr. McCulloch has partially carried out, it produced an impression which the speculators and gold gamblers have turned to account. Judged according to any intelligent standard of statesmanship, it must be admitted that the last Congress signally failed to realize the wants of the country, and the opportunities for affording relief which existed side by side with the question of Southern reconstruction.

A similar consciousness of the weakness which the inefficiency of Congress has entailed upon the Republican party may be traced, we think, in the speech of Senator Morgan, as Chairman of the ratification meeting held last week in this city. He does not, indeed, arraign Congress after the manner of the writer we have quoted, nor does he rebuke the wretched taste and worse judgment which are visible in certain of the local nominations. But he clearly indicates the necessity of legislating more earnestly for the relief of the struggling industry of the country, and the peril of longer neglecting its material requirements. The revision of our system of taxation and the reduction of its burdens—the inauguration of an era of retrenchment—and the judicious management of the currency, are matters which Senator Morgan points out as tests by which the capacity of Congress will properly be in a large degree determined.

These demands are in nowise inimical to the policy of Congress on the reconstruction question, or the measures which the differences with the President may yet necessitate. But they are a protest against the further neglect of material concerns, and the continued sacrifice of great practical questions on the altar of an insensate partisanship. Let the reconstruction of the South be completed, by all means, and with the least possible delay. But let not the performance of this task be pleaded as an excuse for inattention to the industrial, commercial, and financial necessities of the republic.

The Southern Elections.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The States of Alabama and Louisiana have already held elections under the Reconstruction acts of Congress; the rest are about to follow. A change of tactics on the part of the self-styled "Conservatives" deserve consideration.

The acts of Congress require, first, a careful registration of all persons who are legal voters in the respective States; next, an election whereat those legal voters shall determine that a Convention shall or shall not be held to reorganize the State. Delegates to said Convention are usually chosen at this election; but, unless a majority of all the voters registered vote at this election, the whole movement is invalidated, and the Convention must not be held.

At the outset, the "conservatives" (ex-Rebels) were inclined to "accept the situation" in good faith, and to unite with their heartily loyal fellow-citizens in reorganizing their respective States and in choosing officers to govern them. Even so bitterly Copperhead a sheet as the *World* advised them to do this, not as intrinsically desirable, but as the most judicious course practicable. Some of the leading Southrons, like Governor Brown, of Georgia, Wade Hampton, General Longstreet, and General Jeff. Thompson, took this course. The majority, however, inclined to a sullen, dogged, passive resistance. They very generally registered, but declined to vote; hoping thus to nullify the movement for a Convention and protract indefinitely the "military despotism" which they represent as so intolerable. This manœuvre failed. In spite of yellow fever and concerted "conservative" efforts to keep voters from the polls, both Alabama and Louisiana have cast a decided majority of their registered votes, and thus insured the holding of conventions. Virginia and North Carolina are about to follow: but the results of recent elections have impelled the change of tactics already noted. The "conservatives" in each of these States are making desperate efforts to carry a majority of delegates in their respective conventions; and, as each State has a decided majority of whites registered as legal voters, and as the Republicans have been much divided, they cherish strong and reasonable hopes of success. The conservatives will vote "No Convention," but they will not abstain from voting as their brethren in Alabama and Louisiana did; and it is quite probable that Virginia will poll a heavier aggregate next Tuesday than she has ever yet done. A like result is quite possible in North Carolina. And if nine-tenths of the whites shall prove to be conservative, they may carry the convention, or, failing in this, they may vote it down and prolong indefinitely the military rule.

Conservatism means simply a denial of the right of suffrage to any but whites. Such is held to be the purport of recent elections at the North; and Virginia proposes to follow the fashion set by Ohio. The blacks are not seeking to disfranchise ex-Rebels; the ex-Rebels *are* seeking to disfranchise the blacks. We ardently hope that the attempt may be signally defeated.

South Carolina and Mississippi have each a clear majority of colored men on their registries; and it puzzles us to see how the minority can hope to disfranchise the majority. We shall be somewhat astonished if sensible "conservatives" shall unite in the effort. It can have no other effect than to embitter the relations of the two races. There should have been no thought of white or black in politics; but if a large majority of the whites in any State see fit to make the disfranchisement and political suppression of the blacks the corner-stone of their edifice, they absolutely compel every black to stand against them. Thus the Memphis *Appeal*, edited by Albert Pike, a paroled prisoner of the United States, born in New England, sets forth his creed as follows:—

"A government of white men for white men, and no political miscegenation.

"Loyalty to the Union of the States; fidelity to the Constitution in its true intent and meaning; obedience to and maintenance of all laws, State and national, constitutionally enacted.

"Restoration of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been dissolved; no prosecutions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the past, oblivion of offenses; for the present and future, Union, peace, law, and order.

"Perpetual assurance to all freemen of the African race of all the civil rights of freemen."

—What sort of civil rights the African race are likely to enjoy under the unchecked rule of such men as Pike, they were shown at the taking of Fort Pillow, and again at the Memphis butchery of the following winter. If the blacks are allowed even to give testimony against whites who assault, maim, and rob them, it will be because such whites as Pike no longer rule the country.

The *Appeal* thus responds to our restatement of universal amnesty with impartial suffrage as the true basis of reconstruction:—

"You cannot 'close up the work of reconstruction' on any such basis. You cannot bribe the people of the South with universal amnesty to accept negroes as their political equals. Your own people in the North, even in Ohio, will not accept them as such; and the true men of the South are not sunken quite so low as to accept as *their* equals those who are deemed unfit to be the equals of the men of Ohio. Your bribe of universal amnesty is not worth enough. You cannot buy men's souls with it, nor their honor or self-respect. Those whom you *can* purchase will not prove worth the buying."

—Our readers know that we have steadfastly disclaimed any idea of bribing, or coaxing, or bargaining in any way with such inveterate Rebels as Pike. We suggested the bases of reconstruction which seemed to us statesmanlike, generous and beneficent. If those who made war on the Union for slavery's sake are not willing to stand henceforth on a footing of perfect political equality with those who vanquished and compelled them to surrender, we must forego the hope of having the aid of the former in the work of reconstruction, on a basis of amnesty and liberty. We are consoled by the reflection that, as the Union was upheld against their best efforts, it may not be impossible to reconstruct it without their coöperation.

—Elections under the Reconstruction acts will take place as follows:—

Virginia	October 22.
Georgia	October 29, 30, 31.
Florida	November 14, 15, 16.
South Carolina	November 19, 20.
North Carolina	November 19, 20.
Mississippi	.....
Texas	.....

The Significance of the Vote on Negro Suffrage in Ohio.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Republican State of Ohio, the hotbed of Western radicalism, the home of Chief Justice Chase, who is the nigger-radical candidate for the Presidency, has emphatically refused to give the negroes the suffrage. No amount of ingenuity on the part of the partisan press or radical orators can explain away the significance of this fact. There is a clear majority of sixty to a hundred thousand votes against giving the suffrage to negroes in the State. The returns are not all reported, but the Republicans concede a majority of sixty-five thousand, while the Democrats claim near a hundred thousand. Take it at seventy or eighty thousand, which is probably near the mark, or even what the Republicans admit, sixty-five thousand, it is a surprising majority, and undeniable evidence that the negro-suffrage policy of the Republican party is utterly scouted by the people.

But to understand how remarkably emphatic this vote of Ohio is, we must consider the manner in which the question was put, and the status of the negro in that State. It was mixed up with other questions—with party questions and the election of State officers. It was supposed, doubtless, by the political managers, that by thus bringing the question before the people, mixed up with party issues in an election, the people generally would vote with their party, and not discriminate between one question and another. Mr. Chase went home to vote for negro suffrage, and to give an example to the Republican voters. Other radical leaders were equally as earnest in their efforts to carry the State on this issue. But the people did discriminate in a very remarkable manner, for a vast number who voted for the party ticket voted at the same time against negro suffrage.

Taking the Republican majority in the elections last year and the majority now against negro suffrage, there is a change of at least a hundred thousand Republican votes, and probably a change of a hundred and thirty thousand. Nor was there any apathy or indifference on the question, for the vote of the State was larger than ever before. The people turned out, as they never did before, purposely to express their disapprobation of negro suffrage, just as Mr. Chase went home expressly to vote for it. Never was the policy of party leaders in and out of Congress so signally denounced as this has been by the mass of the party itself. But this is more surprising still when we look at the status and insignificant number of the negroes in Ohio. Civil rights are not denied to them there, nor is there any disposition to refuse them all the protection afforded by the laws to the whites. Giving them the privilege of voting would have had little or no effect upon the political issues in the State, because they are comparatively few in number. There was no fear of negro supremacy or a negro balance of power in Ohio as in the South. The white vote would always be overwhelming there. What, then, is the meaning of such an emphatic refusal to give the negroes suffrage? It means that the superior white race—the Anglo-American and all the other branches of the European race which constitute the body of American citizens—will not degrade the country and Government by admitting an inferior race to equality with themselves. That, and that alone, is the meaning of the vote in Ohio.

In California the people refused to give the Mongolian race (the Chinese) the privilege of voting, from the same repugnance to putting an inferior race on an equality with themselves. Yet the Mongolian is far superior to the negro. Is it surprising, then, that the American people should be disgusted with the efforts to make the negroes—the lowest race of mankind—their equals? The consciousness of superiority and the sentiments and pride springing from it have determined unequivocally the relative position of these races to each other. But the negro question has assumed just now the greatest proportions in another point of view. It is not merely whether a few negroes scattered throughout the populous States of the North shall be placed on an equality with the whites, where they must always remain comparatively harmless as a political element, but it is the effort of the radicals to make them a power in the republic through their votes in the Southern States that gives the greatest importance to the question. They form a large portion of the population of the South, and in some States the largest.

Under the operation of the reconstruction acts of Congress, which disfranchise a great many whites, they actually hold the political power of that vast and valuable section of our country. But that is not all. Our political system is such that they would probably hold the balance of power in the republic. The President and members of Congress—enough to give a balance of power—may be elected by the negro vote of the South. The President, probably, would owe his election to that whenever parties were pretty equally divided. The organs of the radicals unblushingly confess they are now aiming at this object. They have the hardihood to avow this infamous purpose. This great republic to be under negro government! What a spectacle to contemplate! Ignorance and brutality to rule thirty millions of white American citizens! We must recollect that it is the balance of power that governs here, though it may be secured only by a few thousand votes. The Southern States in the hands of the negroes, as they will be if the reconstruction acts of Congress be carried out, will surely give these benighted people of the lowest race that power.

What, then, is to prevent them, incapable as they are, from reaching the highest offices? And would not the politicians pander to the prejudices and demands of these people for the sake of party and the offices of Government? A war of races, a ruined South, a vast military establishment, and, perhaps, a consolidated despotism over the whole country, would follow. We should sink into the condition of the South and Central American republics, or a worse one. Such is the alarming prospect which the infamous legislation of a radical Congress has brought before us. And it is this, together with an inherent repugnance to negro equality, that has caused the revulsion of public opinion in Ohio. Since the significant vote in that State, we are not without hope that the evils of negro supremacy and a negro balance of power in the republic may be averted. We may expect the same result throughout the North as in Ohio whenever the issue comes, and reckless as Congress may be, it will hardly venture to defy public opinion when expressed so emphatically.

Reconstruction.

From the N. Y. World.

"Instead of advising compliance with the law, the *World* vehemently urges the Southern whites to stand aloof from the work of reconstruction that they may embarrass and, if possible, defeat it. The hope is held out that by delaying reconstruction, readmission unencumbered by guarantees may be obtained through the successes of the Northern Democracy. One concession, and one only, is recommended, and that relates exclusively to a constitutional provision for insuring an equality of civil rights in the South. With this exception, the most rational and the most able of Democratic journals now scouts the notion of reconstruction. It will listen to no talk of terms. It spurns every proposition for securing to the loyalty of the South the direction of Southern affairs. It will be content with nothing less than the unconditional restoration of the South—its colored people disfranchised, its Rebel leaders occupying the seats of Senators and Representatives, its theory of State rights intact and operative, and its machinery of local government worked in the identical interest which precipitated the conflict with national authority. Plainly stated, the design of the Democracy is to destroy the safeguards which the war has given to the Union, and to use whatever advantages may be required in the interest of rebeldom."—*Times.*

We regret that our contemporary chooses to handle a great subject in so loose a way. We have no fondness for the *argumentum ad hominem*, or we might easily show that the string of assertions here made against the *World* would be nearly as pertinent against the author of the Philadelphia address. But we dislike a mode of reasoning which rests on the accessories of a question and does not go to its substance. We do not wish to tease an opponent, but to elucidate the subject, and we will try to be candid, lest wounded self-esteem should prove an impervious shield to error.

We of course understand, for we were among the first to state, the advantages possessed by the Republican party in their large majorities in Congress, and the long terms of the Senators. To pass a law requires the concurrence of the three branches of the law-making power, or if the President withholds his assent, a two-thirds majority of the other two branches. But to prevent the repeal of a law, a bare majority of either House suffices. It hence follows that at least four years must elapse before the Reconstruction acts can be repealed, even though the Democrats should win every election during that period, if the Republican party uses its power to the utmost.

But no man of sense, be he Democrat or Republican, supposes that the Senate would be thus still after a general revolution in public opinion. When it becomes clearly evident that the country repudiates the reconstruction policy of the Republicans, the Senate will see that resistance would only postpone what it cannot prevent, and that they would irretrievably ruin their party by standing out against the settled determination of the people. The Republicans virtually concede this in their electioneering appeals. They keep vociferating with wearisome repetition that the success of the Democratic party would break down the Reconstruction acts, and restore the Rebels to power. This is an acknowledgment that their long lease of the Senate would avail them little against a powerful adverse public opinion. If the elections yet to be held are carried by the Democratic party, it is certain that the reconstruction policy will not succeed.

The law may not be forthwith repealed, but the Southern whites will stand sullenly aloof, like a horse led to the water and refusing to drink. It will then be for Congress to decide whether it will proceed to organize and uphold pure negro governments. The certain consequence of persistence would be to drive the whole party out of the lower House in the Forty-first Congress. As soon as the Democrats have a majority of the House of Representatives, there will be no difficulty in cutting the sinews of the Reconstruction acts, although we may be unable to repeal them. The House would assent to no appropriations for maintaining a coercive military tyranny in the South; the House would impeach no officer for treating the Reconstruction acts as a nullity, and the Senate cannot try and condemn till the House has first impeached. It is easy to see, therefore, how the Reconstruction acts may be made a dead letter after the 4th of March, 1869, even though the Republican Senate should prove obstinate. We trust that we have made it sufficiently evident that the Democratic party, by its great success in the elections, is not winning a barren victory.

We come now to a more immediate point. If the Democrats carry New York and other States, as we expect, the country will demand the settlement of the Reconstruction question without further delay. Seeing that the radical scheme cannot succeed, the people will be impatient of persistence in it. There will arise a moral necessity for an immediate settlement on a more liberal basis. We trust that such a settlement will be reached on the basis of a compromise in which the Republican party will yield something, President Johnson something, the South something, the Democratic party something. Each party will have advantages which the others cannot fail to recognize; which is a state of things favorable to mutual concessions and a liberal adjustment of differences. The strong point of the Republicans will be their large present majorities in Congress; the strong point of the Democrats their certainty of defeating the radical policy; the strong point of the South the ability of its white inhabitants to render the Reconstruction scheme contemptible by standing aloof and surrendering the control of it to the negroes.

Both the South and the Democratic party would be willing to make some concessions to have the question settled *now*, instead of two or four years hence. The Republicans had better make concessions than to stand out and lose all. A settlement thus reached would have this great advantage:—that, being established by the mutual consent of all parties, it would bind the honor of all, and be secure from subsequent disturbance. Whatever is deemed essential could at once be put into the Constitution by the prompt ratification of all the States; and neither party would be a future hot-bed of sedition, as it might under the soreness and humiliation of a complete and insolent triumph by its adversary. In proposing as the ground of settlement an amendment securing perfect equality of civil rights, we did not intend to assume authority that does not belong to us, and offer an *ultimatum*, but only to express an opinion which we had no doubt the Democratic party would readily assent to.

If the judgment we have now expressed as to the probable effect of a continuance of Democratic successes in the elections be tolerably sound, the consequences depicted by the *Times* should be regarded as mere electioneering clap-trap.

STEAM ENGINE PACKING.

The modern and extremely popular packing, called

MILLER'S LUBRICATIVE,

OR

SOAP-STONE PACKING,

Has already been adopted by over 20,000 Locomotive and Stationary Engines, and is beyond question the easiest applied, the most durable, the cheapest, and wears the machinery the least of any steam engine packing yet introduced. It is not liable to burn or cut, does not require oil, and there is no waste in the use, as it is made of all sizes to suit the boxes, from ¼ to 2 inches in diameter. All persons interested in the use of the steam engine are particularly requested to give this packing a trial. A liberal discount will be made to dealers.

M. C. SADLER,
NO. 639 ARCH STREET, PHILA.

Sole Agent for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
See certificate below.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MOTIVE POWER AND MACHINERY, ERIE RAILWAY, NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR:—In reply to your inquiries in relation to the comparative economy of Hemp Packing, as compared with Lubricating Packing, I will say that Hemp Packing, at an average cost of 33 cents per pound, costs us 2 3-10 mills per mile run, while the Lubricating Packing costs, at an average cost of 81 2 3 cents per pound, 1 1-10 mill per mile run. We propose to use it exclusively for all Steam Stuffing Boxes. Very truly yours,

H. G. BROOKS, Supt. M. P. & M.

P. S.—The popular

HYDRAULIC PACKING,

Adapted to cold-water pumps, and made similar to the Lubricative Packing, but of different material, will be furnished promptly any size from ¼ to 2 inches, and will be found a superior article for pumps.

9 21 stuth 2t*12p M. C. S.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
S. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Superphosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

BOXES! BOXES! BOXES!

Franklin Planing Mill, all kinds of Boxes, Box Shooks and Lap Boards made to order. Also, Lumber for sale, worked to suit customers. Also, White and Hard Pine Flooring. C. M. WHITING, N. E. corner of GIRARD Avenue and VIENNA St. [9 10 1m

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES
IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot; Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS AND DRUGGETS.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
9 12 thstu2m NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867

FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO UNDERWEAR IN GREAT VARIETY, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.

Merino Underwear for Gents.
Merino Underwear for Youths.
Merino Underwear for Infants.
Merino Underwear for Misses.
Merino Underwear for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Misses.
Merino Hose for Youths.
Merino Hose for Infants.
Merino Hose for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, grey mixed.
All-wool Shirts, blue mixed.

All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
8 8 tuths No. 9 North EIGHTH Street.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
5 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

FINE PARMESAN CHEESE,
DUTCH HEAD CHEESE,
YOUNG AMERICA, OR
IMITATION ENGLISH STILTON CHEESE,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
S. E. COR. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.,
8 14 Philadelphia.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
WHITE CLOVER HONEY,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALLEN C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries.
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $12 00.
FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $10 50.
FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $10 00.
FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $9 00.
BOYS' FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
At very low prices.

BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
9 17 rp ABOVE CHESNUT.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,
No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of
GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,
Just received, of the finest European makers.
Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.
Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.
Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.
Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. [5 12 4p
SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16 2

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS
OF
FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 26 2

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices,
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
8 3 Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY
NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.
GEORGE SHARP,
Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVERWARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m
J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE
NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),
SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE
OF
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
Is attributable to the following facts:—
They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.
They are satisfied with a fair business profit.
They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $225.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.
They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER
HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,
8 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines Etc.
No. 28 North WATER Street, and
No. 27 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 2

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND
NO. 1732 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1868—MEETINGS IN THE VARIOUS WARDS.—An adjourned meeting of the Grant Club of the Twelfth Ward was held at the Mechanics' Hall, for the purpose of electing permanent officers, when the following gentlemen were elected:—

President, William B. Mann; Vice-Presidents, Charles M. Wagner and T. K. Finletter; Secretaries, W. B. Connell and T. A. Grace; Treasurer, W. E. Lyttleton.

Mr. Finletter addressed the meeting, saying he had been convinced since he addressed the citizens of the ward on a prior occasion that General Grant was as radical in his views as any Republican need desire.

Mr. Charles N. Mann delivered a stirring address, urging organization complete, effectual, and active, as the best means of rallying the forces of the party and perching victory on their banners.

MEETING IN THE THIRD WARD.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Third Ward was held at No. 716 Catharine street.

Major J. T. Pratt was selected as President, and said that the meeting had been called for the purpose of effecting a complete and thorough organization of the Republicans of the Third Ward, in order that the campaign of 1868 might be properly managed, as our success depends upon this. Let us be united, and we will be victorious.

Amos S. Redstreake was chosen secretary.

It was resolved that this meeting now organize as the Union Republican Campaign Club of the Third Ward.

A committee on permanent organization was appointed as follows:—Chairman, P. P. Armstrong; W. Baur, W. W. Pidgeon, A. S. Redstreake, Captain R. Thomas, Benjamin L. Berry, John Orr, James Smith.

Mr. Benjamin L. Berry made some stirring remarks on the importance of the coming campaign, after which the meeting adjourned.

MEETING IN THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at National Hall, Fortieth street and Lancaster avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward, for the purpose of organizing a Grant Club. Professor Rhoades was appointed Chairman, and F. A. Milliman Secretary.

Hon. W. D. Kelley being loudly called for, arose and said:—

It may not be inappropriate for me to remark that I have had no part in promoting this meeting. I was not consulted as to the propriety of the measure, but, like most of you, am here in response to the published call, to which are appended the names of some of the most thorough radicals and most enterprising and substantial business men of our Ward. It afforded me pleasure to find my convictions of duty confirmed by those who signed the call, and I am here to express my approval of the nomination of General Grant for the Presidency.

Permit me to state briefly why I deem this a nomination fit to be made. It is not, gentlemen, because General Grant is, as we all know, an available candidate. I spurn the selfishness of availability. I made John Tyler and Andrew Johnson President, and, judging it by its fruits, I hold him in contempt who presents it as a conclusive or weighty argument.

Nor am I for the nomination of Grant because I believe it necessary to maintain our party organization or ascendancy. I do not so believe. The Republican party, charged as it is with the maintenance and development of the two most cherished sentiments of the American people—the indivisible unity of the country, and the guaranteed enjoyment by each citizen of the largest liberty compatible with the general welfare—is more powerful in this season of its apparent defeat than it has ever been; and, gentlemen, it will grow in power so long as it adheres with unfaltering faith to the principles which called it into life. Party organization cannot be cemented by the sacrifice of principle.

The Democratic party tried the experiment, and behold the bloody characters in which its epitaph is written! Principles are vital and eternal. They create and invigorate party organizations, which, being temporary, are subject to the influence of time and changing circumstances. It is my purpose to follow principles in the future, as I have endeavored to do in the past; and you will remember the pride with which I abandoned an honored position in a triumphant majority, and assumed a subordinate one in the ranks of a despised and apparently hopeless minority, will believe me when I say that I would rather fall with a forlorn hope defending my principles than share any temporary triumph that might be achieved by abandoning the least important of them.

Nor, again, am I in favor of making Grant President as a reward for his transcendent military services. I recognize those services most fully, and rejoice that it has been my privilege, as your Representative, to testify my appreciation of them on several occasions. The Presidency can add no lustre to the official title of Ulysses S. Grant. He is General of the Armies of the United States. That title has been conferred but by one other citizen, and it designates an office that has been twice created by Congress—to meet any supposed necessity of the Government, but as a graceful tribute by the country to its saviors. The office that has been filled by Washington and Grant only is not inferior in dignity or popular appreciation to that which has been occupied by such incumbents as Pierce, Buchanan and Johnson.

General Grant will not only be available but irresistible as a candidate. But why I desire his nomination is that during his Presidency he will secure the enduring ascendancy of our principles by promoting the embodiment of the principles announced in them in statutory and constitutional provisions, and in that surer guarantee of personal rights, the common and familiar usages of a numerous and free people. As President he will gather the fruits of the many victories won by the armies he commanded; and I advocate his nomination because I desire a candidate who not only assents intellectually to my principles, but recognizes the necessity of applying and enforcing them in the work of reconstruction and the current life of the people.

When, as your representative, I voted thanks to Generals Sheridan, Sickles, Pope, and Schofield, for the manner in which they were administering the affairs of their respective districts, I proclaimed my approval of Grant's conduct of his part in the work of reconstruction, my knowledge of his harmony with Congress, and his fidelity in the enforcement of its acts, so far as their enforcement had been confided to him. I then knew that the heaven he had deduced from personal and official experience, since the surrender of the Confederate forces, was that peace and general prosperity can be attained and perpetuated only by securing to the humblest citizen who has not forfeited his rights by crime, an equal voice in the affairs of the Government under which he lives.

When General Ord prohibited freedmen from quitting the plantation on which they were employed to confer with their fellow-citizens in public meeting assembled, General Grant promptly reversed the conservative order; but he generously sustained the district commanders I have named in every advanced step they took in the trying positions to which his confidence had assigned them. Of the generous support he gave them I speak from no common rumor. It has been my privilege to confer with all of them—with Sheridan at New Orleans, with Pope at Atlanta, with Schofield in the mansion of Jeff. Davis, the capital of the late Confederacy, and with Sickles in our own city and elsewhere.

Let who will doubt Grant's perception of the exigencies of the times, or his fidelity to the Congressional plan of reconstruction, it is not Sheridan, nor Sickles, nor Pope, nor Schofield, nor the great War Minister whose courage and integrity Andrew Johnson could no longer abide. Yes, Stanton honors and confides in Grant in the same unstinted measure accorded by the honored district commanders. Let us then inscribe the illustrious name of Ulysses S. Grant upon our standard, and upon its folds in broad letters of gold our precious principles, not doubting that when the National Convention assembles it will approve and confirm our action by acclamation.

At the conclusion of Judge Kelley's remarks he was loudly cheered.

Colonel P. S. White and W. T. Forbes made short addresses, urging the formation of a Grant Club, and a thorough organization of the party.

A committee on permanent organization was appointed, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAW OF COUNCILS held a meeting yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of investigating the charge "that the specifications for building the school-house at Sixth and Coates streets, in the Thirteenth Section, had been altered."

Mr. Green, a member of the School Board of the Thirteenth Section, stated that in answer to the advertisements for proposals to build the house, but one bid was received, and that was for the sum of $52,375; but the contractor agreed to build it for $44,375, if allowed to construct the walls similar to the Lincoln School House, at Twentieth and Coates streets, no other alteration to be made in the specification except a change in the plan of the roof, which was not to entail any additional expense.

The sub-Committee of Schools having the matter in charge agreed to the proposal of the contractor, and the work was commenced. About six months after the work had commenced new specifications were printed and given to the contractor. The old specification provided for seventy-four inside Venetian shutters and certain kinds of sinks, but the new specification had been altered so as to not require this work, though the contract called for the shutters when originally granted. Mr. Green could not tell who had altered the specifications. No alterations except the stone-work and roof were authorized by any one having authority.

Mr. Shippen, President of the Board of School Controllers, stated that there was no doubt the specifications had been altered, but by whom was not yet ascertained, though a great many witnesses had been examined by the Committee of the Board. The architect and contractor denied having anything to do with it.

In the absence of several witnesses and the original specifications and contracts, the further investigation was postponed.

The Committee also considered the ordinance referred to them by Councils, providing for the consolidating of the Departments of City Property and Wharves and Landings. After considerable discussion, the whole subject was referred to a sub-committee.

CORONER'S INVESTIGATION IN CAMDEN.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the late James Hall, who died suddenly at a house in Kaighnsville, N. J., last week, assembled again yesterday morning, at the Camden Court House. After remaining together for some time, during which the facts pertaining to the case were freely discussed, the hearing of further evidence in the case was again postponed, to give time to test the contents of the stomach of the deceased. At the *post-mortem* examination it was discovered that there was considerable effusion of blood on the brain, but the heart was found to be in a healthy condition. It was also found that there was a slight ossification of the vessels leading to the brain. The funeral of the deceased will take place this afternoon.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI played *Elizabeth* last night with exquisite power and grace, before a very large and fashionable "full-dress" audience. Signor Rozzo acquitted himself in grand style as "Lord Essex." This evening Ristori appears in *Maria Stuarda*. Every seat in the Academy of Music has been sold for Ristori's initial performance of *Marie Antoinette* to-morrow evening.

AT THE CHESNUT, Mrs. D. P. Bowers appeared last evening in *Mary Stuart*, to a very full house. The artiste looked pretty and played her difficult *role* admirably. The new play is destined to have a great run.

AT THE ARCH, *Nobody's Daughter* proved very attractive and pleasant. The house was crowded, and the new drama passed off smoothly, and everybody seemed pleased and interested. Miss Kate Reignolds has an arduous triple part to perform, and does it in a manner that it would be difficult to excel.

—Advantages are claimed for a new explosive material called baloxylin, on the ground that "it neither ignites by percussion nor friction." How is the explosion obtained?

—Four hundred bushels of potatoes to the acre are said to be an average crop this season in Oxford county, Maine. A starch mill in Andover has ground twenty-five thousand bushels of them into starch already this year.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES.....6'18 | MOON RISES.....0'55
SUN SETS.....5'11 | HIGH WATER.....9'14

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HENRY WINSOR, CHARLES WHEELER, JAMES T. YOUNG. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 3
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 5
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Oct. 5
Atalanta	London	New York	Oct. 5
Alleppo	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 8
C. of Londonderry	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 8
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 9
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 9
Atlantic	Southampton	New York	Oct. 9
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 10
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Oct. 12
China	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 12
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 12
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 12
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Oct. 12

FOR EUROPE.

Europa	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 22
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Cuba	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 23
New York	New York	Bremen	Oct. 24
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Atalanta	New York	London	Oct. 26
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 26
Felton	New York	Havre	Oct. 26
Borussia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 26

COASTWISE. DOMESTIC, ETC.

N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 22
Columbia	New York	Havana	Oct. 24
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Oct. 26
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 26
H. Folsom	Philada	Havana	Oct. 29
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 31
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Nov. 2

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr M. and E. Henderson, Yates, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr D. Gifford, Jerrold, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr S. P. Adams, Tabbutt, Boston, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Wiggins, Newport, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr R. H. Naylor, Naylor, Newburyport, do.
Schr E. J. Heraty, Meredith, Lynn, do.
Schr H. P. Simmons, Corson, Danversport, do.
Schr S. B. Strong, Hodgkinson, Gloucester, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr M. Milnes, Burdge, Boston, Hammett & Nelli.
Schr A. Magee, Ketchum, Alexandria, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Reading RR, No. 47, Reed, New Haven, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, Salem, Borda, Keller & Nring.
Schr R. Vanneman, Vanneman, Salem, E. V. Glover.
Schr George Taulane, Steelman, Wilmington, N. C., Captain.
Str Hannah and Sophia, Leaf, Norfolk, via Baltimore, Captain.
Str P. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, 38 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 47, Carroll, from Norfolk, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr Valiant, Wright, 2 days from Sassafras river, with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr M. D. Ireland, Ireland, from Boston.
Schr M. and E. Henderson, Yates, from Boston.
Schr M. Milnes, Burdge, from Boston.
Schr G. Taulane, Steelman, from Boston.
Schr E. H. Naylor, Naylor, from Lynn.
Schr W. S. Thompson, Yates, from Georgetown.
Schr Alexander, Ireland, from Georgetown, D. C.
Schr A. Magee, Ketchum, from Marblehead.
Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Robinson, from Norwich.
Schr H. P. Simmons, Corson, from Gloucester.
Schr S. B. Strong, Hodgkinson, from Wilmington.
Schr Reading RR. No. 47, Reed, from Bridgeport.
Schr S. P. Adams, Tabbutt, from Providence.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Wiggins, from Greenport.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Lizzie Moses, Cox, hence at Antwerp 7th inst.
Steamship Saxon, Matthews, hence at Boston yesterday morning.
Steamship Star of the Union, Comsey, hence at NW. Pass 15th inst.
Barque Jenny, Henries, hence, was at Brow Lighthouse 4th inst.
Brig Gilmore Meredith, Ayres, hence, at [illegible] 26 inst.
Schr W. Watson, and J. Porter, for Phila., sailed from Norwich 18th inst.
Schr Jesse S. Clark, Clark, hence, at Savannah 19th instant.
Schr L. Blew, Bucknlew, hence, at George[illegible] 19th instant.
Schr F. W. Johnson, Marts, hence, at Wa[illegible]ston 18th inst.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, hence, at Richm[illegible] 18th instant.
Schrs W. Donnelly, Hunter; Old Zach, Lyddy; and Edward Ewing, McDevitt hence, at Alexandria 18th instant.
Schr Mary L. Vankirk, Haley, hence, at Pawtucket 18th inst.
Barge Westminster, hence, at Norwich 18th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that a conical buoy, colored red, with the words "Riana Shoal" in white letters on it, has been placed to mark the SW. edge of the Riana Shoal, off Scattery Island, river Shannon.

The buoy is placed in six fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following marks and compass bearings:—

Bay Peak, a little S. of the Cliff of Kilcredan Head W. ¾ W.

The Round Tower on Scattery Island in one with the highest part of the Battery on the S. point of that island, NE. by N.

By order. WILLIAM LEES, Secretary.

Dublin, Sept. 27, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that four beacons, painted red, and surmounted by circular discs, have been placed on the sand hills near Winterenness, to mark the position of a sunken vessel lying E. by N. ¼ N. 2¼ cables from the Coast Guard Watchhouse.

The northern beacons are in line on the bearing of NW. ¼ W.

The southern beacons are in line of the bearing of S. by W. ¼ W.

When both pairs of beacons are seen respectively in line, a vessel will be one cable to the east[illegible] of the wreck.

The buoy now moored near the wreck will be removed.

Notice is hereby given that, owing to unavoidable circumstances, the red cans intended to have been shown from the Low Lighthouse at Orford on or about the 1st ult., as notified in the advertisement of this house dated the 8th of May last, will not be ready for exhibition until the end of the year.

Further notice will be given as soon as a definite time for their exhibition can be fixed.

Notice is hereby given that a green buoy, marked with the word "Wreck," has been laid about twenty fathoms S.SE. of a vessel sunk off Beer Head, in the English Channel.

The buoy lies in nineteen fathoms at low water spring tides, with the following compass bearings:—

The Coast Guard buildings at Branscombe, in line with a gap in the trees on the back high land, N. by E. ¾ E.

The extreme part of Straight Point, on with the bluff eastern end of a conspicuous grove of trees on the back high land, NW. ¼ W.

Golden Cape E.NE.

Lyme Regis Lights NE. by E.

Beer Head NNE. distant eight and one-half miles.

Berry Head W. ¾ S.

By order. P. H. BERTHON, Secretary.

Trinity House, London, Sept. 11, 1867.

ISAAC B. EVANS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps,

NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

10 5 3m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

To Release Certain Property of Philip Hamilton from the Lien of a Certain Judgment.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to release and exonerate and forever discharge the following described property of Philip Hamilton from the lien of a judgment entered on his official bond as City Commissioner. That is to say, all that certain lot or piece of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate at the northeast corner of Haverford street and Lexington street, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on the said Lexington street fifty-eight feet, and extending of that width in length or depth eastward on Haverford street one hundred and fifty-seven feet two and three-eighth inches: Provided, the City Solicitor shall first be satisfied that there is sufficient property covered by said bond, and such release will not impair the security of the city, and provided, also, the other securities agree thereto, and that the said Philip Hamilton pay to the City Solicitor for the use of the city the sum of ten dollars to pay for the publication of this resolution.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 22 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Paving of Main, Philip, Martha, and Anthracite streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be, and is hereby authorized and directed, to enter into contracts with competent pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of the property fronting on Main street, from Shur's lane to Green lane, in the Twenty-first Ward; Philip street, from Dauphin street to Susquehanna avenue; Martha street, from Huntingdon street to Lehigh avenue; and Anthracite street, from Salmon to Thompson street, for the paving thereof. The conditions of said contract shall be that the contractors shall collect the cost of paving from the owners of property, and they shall also enter into obligations to the city to keep the streets in good order for three years after the paving is finished: Provided, That each of said contracts shall contain a stipulation and condition that the work therein contracted to be performed shall be finished within sixty days after the approval by the Mayor of this resolution.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 22 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Of Instruction to the Chief Commissioner of Highways and City Solicitor, relative to Repairing Callowhill street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby instructed to put Callowhill street in complete repair, and that the City Solicitor be directed to bring suit against the Railroad Company which has neglected to keep said street in repair.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 22 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Limiting the lien of the Judgment on the official bond of Edward Spain, Supervisor.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the lien of the judgment entered on the official bond of Edward Spain, Supervisor of the Fifteenth Ward, so far as respects the property of William P. Henderson, one of his securities, shall be limited to the following described property, that is to say:—all that certain lot or piece of ground, with the building thereon erected, situate on the west side of Nineteenth street, two hundred and twenty-two feet north of Brown street, in the Fifteenth Ward, containing in front or breadth on said Nineteenth street eighteen feet, and in length or depth of that width, west, between parallel lines, one hundred and seventy-seven feet ten inches, to West street: Provided that the co-surety of said William P. Henderson shall consent thereto, and that ten dollars shall be paid to the City Solicitor for the use of the City, to pay the expense of the publication of this resolution.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 22 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Lay Board Footways on Twenty-ninth Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property fronting on the east side of Twenty-ninth street, from Ridge avenue to Susquehanna avenue, to lay Board Footways in front of their respective properties; and if they neglect or refuse to comply with the requirements of said notice for thirty days from the date thereof, the Department shall do the work at their expense.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 22 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Opening of Leib and Tulip Streets, in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property on Leib street, from the south side of the estate of the late Lydia Harrison to Columbia avenue, in the Nineteenth Ward, and Tulip street, from Vienna street to Palmer street, in the Eighteenth Ward, that at the expiration of three months from the date of said notice the said streets will be opened for public use through and over ground within the points named.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 22 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Curbing and Paving of the Sidewalks on Montgomery and Manor Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property on Montgomery street, from Bodine to Cadwalader street, and on Manor street, from Montgomery to Berks, to curb and pave their sidewalks; and if they refuse or neglect to comply therewith for thirty days from the date thereof, the Department shall do the work at their expense.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of October Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 22 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Grading and Paving Footways on Edgemont street, from Wellington street to Westmoreland street, in the Twenty-fifth Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby instructed to notify the owners of property to grade and pave the footways on Edgemont street, from Wellington street to Westmoreland street, in the Twenty-fifth Ward, within thirty days from the date of said notice.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 22 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF JAMES M. KENNEDY, DECEASED.

The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia to audit, settle, and adjust the final account of JOHN ALEXANDER, surviving Executor of JAMES M. KENNEDY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on WEDNESDAY, October 23, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

10 12tuth5t* JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ARCHIBALD McCLAY, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of WILLIAM M. McKNIGHT and JOHN BROWN, Executors of ARCHIBALD McCLAY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment on MONDAY, October 28, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 212 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

10 12 stuth5t HENRY C. TERRY, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

In the matter of the Estate of ROBERT W. SMITH, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the report of the Auditor in the above case will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the said Court, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of November, A. D. 1867, in the meantime, access can be had to the said Report, at the Auditor's office, No. 627 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, for the purpose of examining the same; when and where exceptions must be filed, if thought proper, agreeably to the Rules of Court in such case made and provided.

SAMUEL C. PERKINS, Auditor,
Philadelphia, October 14, A. D., 1867. [10 15 tuths5t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of MARTHA HOOTEN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ISAAC JONES, Jr., and EZRA EVANS, Executor of the estate of MARTHA HOOTEN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, October 28, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of E. H. THARP, No. 32 S. THIRD street, in the city of Philadelphia. 10 17 thstu5t

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc. respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 12 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

JAY, UGHAN MERRICK, JOHN E. COPE. WILLIAM H. MERRICK

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
17 ALFRED JENKS & SON,

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTURED BY "CORLISS," Providence. Size of cylinder, 30 inch diameter by 48 inch stroke—about one hundred and ten horse power. Apply to
9 25 2m W. B. LEVAN,
Cor. of WOOD and TWENTY-FOURTH Sts., Phila.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails, 1 24

AMUSEMENTS.

RISTORI.—ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
Lessee and Director.....J. GRAU
MADAME ADELAIDE RISTORI.
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, October 22,
In her great role of MARY STUART.
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) and THURSDAY,
MARIE ANTOINETTE.
Giacometti's last and greatest elaborate work, will be presented, with great splendor, gorgeous costumes, and new scenery of the most costly character.
NOTICE.—On the MARIE ANTOINETTE nights the performance will commence at half-past 7 precisely.

FRIDAY—LAST NIGHT OF
MADAME RISTORI—MEDEA.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at half-past 1. Doors open at 1. RISTORI MATINEE, and last appearance of Madame RISTORI in Philadelphia.
Admission to Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents. Seats for any night and the Matinee can be had to-day at the Academy of Music, and at TRUMPLER'S New Music Store, No. 926 CHESNUT Street.
Admission at the Matinee to all parts of the house, One Dollar. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

FOREPAUGH'S
MAMMOTH MANAGERIE
AND MODEL CIRCUS
WILL OPEN FOR SIX DAYS AND NIGHTS,
MONDAY AFTERNOON, October 21, 1867,
CENTRAL SKATING PARK,
BROAD AND WALLACE STREETS,
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY,
October 22, 23, 24, 25, 26,
AFTERNOON AND NIGHT,
First time in Philadelphia for twenty-seven years, of a
LIVING GIRAFFE,
OR CAMEL LEOPARD,
225 BIRDS AND BEASTS,
LARGEST CARAVAN EVER SEEN.
Where the first performance
WILL TAKE PLACE AT 2½ O'CLOCK.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
THE GIRAFFE CAGE
Will not be drawn in procession, but
THE ANIMALS WILL BE AT THE SHOW.
REMEMBER!
This is the
ONLY BIG MENAGERIE.
ONLY FIRST-CLASS CIRCUS
which have been, or will be for some time in this city.
Admission.....50c.
Children, 10 years and under.....25c.

CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
OPEN TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
The great
APOCALYPSE,
Illustrated; The Book of
REVELATIONS
Unsealed; the
VISIONS OF ST. JOHN
Opened to view in fifty splendid Moving Tableaux, showing what St. John saw when a Door in
HEAVEN WAS OPENED.
THE DAY OF JUDGMENT.
STARTLING SPECTACLES,
SCENES OF UNPARALLELED BEAUTY.
ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HALL IS PLACED AT TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS.
No Reserved Seats.
EXHIBITION WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½ o'clock, when children will be admitted for 15 cents each. Doors open, Evening, at 7 o'clock; commence at 8. Afternoons, doors open at 2 o'clock; commence at 2½. Ticket office open during the day.

Religious papers of EVERY DENOMINATION copy and call attention to this advertisement, and send bill to Concert Hall.

A. CUDNEY, Proprietor.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,
N. E. cor. NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at ¼ to 8. THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, October 22, 1867,
The popular tragedian,
Mr. J. B. ROBERTS,
will appear in Boucicault's historical tragedy, in five acts, translated from the French, entitled
LOUIS XI.
KING OF FRANCE.
Louis XI.....Mr. J. B. ROBERTS
To conclude with Morton's popular farce of
MY PRECIOUS BETSY.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
Engagement of the distinguished American Actress,
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
The historical tragedy, in four acts, entitled
MARY STUART.
To conclude with the favorite farces,
GRIMSHAW, BADSHAW AND BRADSHAW.
SATURDAY—FAMILY MATINEE,
A GREAT BILL.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock,
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER,
MONDAY, AND TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
Maeder and Fulton's great drama of
NOBODY'S DAUGHTER,
with its startling effects, and
Miss KATE REIGNOLDS as JENNY WILLSON,
Miss BREWER, and LADY EVERSLEIGH,
Aided by the Full Company.
During the piece a Rambling Scene.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MISS REIGNOLDS.
MONDAY, November 4, first time, SURF.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
In Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BUSINESS SUITS—NEW STYLES.
FINE DRESS SUITS.
ALL KINDS OF SUITS.
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE.—More than a decade of years ago some enterprising individuals erected a large hotel at Progress, N. J., which, however, was never completed. The Trustees of the Riverside Institute have secured this building for its use. They commenced some time since making the necessary improvements and repairs to render the edifice tenable, and by the 1st of February, 1868, it is expected that the building will be ready for the purposes of the Institute. The building is large and commodious, situated pleasantly near the Delaware river and the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

Its dimensions are as follows:—Length, 125 feet; width, 40 feet; height, four stories; while the roof is crowned by a cupola measuring 64 feet from its base. The building will be entirely used for the school purposes. The basement will be divided into the kitchen, laundry, and dining-rooms. The first floor will contain three rooms, intended for school-room, reception-room, and recitation-room. The higher stories will be divided into dormitories and study rooms, eighty of which will be immediately fitted up. Upon the exterior, the beauty of the building will be enhanced by an ornamental verandah. The Riverside Institute, to occupy this large building, which, though now rather dilapidated, soon will be a fine collegiate establishment, was incorporated by the State of New Jersey, April 8, 1867. This property, including some six acres, originally belonged to Samuel Bechtold, Esq., who years ago purchased about five hundred acres, intending to found a city thereon, and from whom the Institute obtained their portion at half of its original rates. The necessary documents of transfer have passed into the hands of the Trustees.

The grounds will be tastefully laid out. At present there is a fine grove at the northern end, where the pupils may have all manner of exercise and amusement, while the eastern portion will be used for farm purposes, where a knowledge of agriculture will be obtained. When everything is completed, and the building ready for its occupants, the managers intend to communicate with the Governors of the various States, requesting them to select three boys each, between the ages of six and twelve, who will be admitted into the Institute, where they will receive all the benefits of a common school education.

These lads must be the sons of soldiers or sailors who died in defense of the country. The number that will be at present accommodated will be about one hundred, though there is sufficient capacity for five times that amount. For the support of these worthy subjects the sum of $100,000 will be required. The Washington Library Company have taken the initiative in this matter, and through their influence about one-half of the amount has already been subscribed. The subscriptions range from one to five dollars, in return for which a steel engraving is forwarded.

The Trustees are all gentlemen of worth, well known to this city and vicinity, and are as follows:—District Attorney Mann, L. R. Broomall, Esq., Hon. James M. Scovel, Hon. W. W. Ware, Henry Gemnan, Esq., and J. E. Coe, Esq. Messrs. George A. Cooke & Co., bankers, of this city, are the receivers for the Washington Library Company, and take charge of all the funds intended for the Institute.

GREAT SALE OF GENTLEMEN'S WARDROBES!—Gentlemen's Wardrobes, entirely new, never having been worn, and cut in the latest styles, are now offered for sale by Charles Stokes & Co., at their First-class Ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental. All in want of clothing are invited to examine the goods.

N. B. Reporters admitted free.

THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE Overseaming and Sewing Machine Company desire to call the attention of the ladies to their splendid Sewing and Button-hole Machine, at S. W. corner of Eleventh and Chestnut. It need only be examined to be appreciated. It will speak for itself in its performance.

CLOSING OUT.—Our retail stock of Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Damask, Reps, etc., must be closed out by January 1. KELTY, CARRINGTON & Co., No. 723 Chesnut street.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CURTAIN MATERIALS.—We are selling out at cost and less than cost all our retail stock. KELTY, CARRINGTON & Co., No. 723 Chesnut street.

LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS within the reach of all. You can buy Curtain Goods of all descriptions at less than wholesale prices, at the closing out sale, at No. 723 Chesnut street. KELTY, CARRINGTON & Co.

ALL THE EMPLOYÉS at the Mint find that Goodwin's Plantation Tobacco is a mint of itself to all who use it. For sale everywhere.

EVERY FAMILY should have a case of Dr. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES. They are simple, easily applied, harmless, and yet, in a thousand instances, they arrest disease, allay pain and suffering, save calling the doctor, and prove a friend indeed. The valuable services rendered immensely overbalance the small sum they cost. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 562 Broadway, N. Y.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street. Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Horlter, Twentieth and Green streets; John Bley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

PHOTOGRAPHS show great richness of drapery and fineness of finish when made at Reimer's Gallery, Second street, above Green. Six cards or one large picture, $1.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The finest Chocolate for table use, manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Stephen F. Whitman, office and store No. 1210 Market street.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

UPHOLSTERERS always ready to send out any moment to do work of any description: no delay, no disappointment, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S MILLINERY — Latest Paris Styles.—M. Shoemaker & Co., No. 1024 Chesnut street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—A splendid assortment. M. Shoemaker & Co., No. 1024 Chesnut street.

CARPETS laid immediately on call. No disappointment, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

THE "MODEL SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT."
MSSS MSSS MSSS
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McINTIRE & BROTHERS, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, No. 510 Minor street.

Unusual Inducements! (repeated)
Remember — *We now offer an immense stock of New Clothing for Men's and Boys' Fall and Winter wear, made in the most careful manner, and of materials bought in first hands, at ruinous prices to the manufacturers. This tells the whole story.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN, THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, ON THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

MARRIED.

CALDERHEAD—CONRAD.—On the 7th instant, by the Rev. George A. Peltz, Mr. EDWARD P. CALDERHEAD to Miss JOSEPHINE CONRAD, all of Philadelphia.

JONES—MURPHEY.—On the 22d inst., by the Rev. T. De W. Talmage, assisted by the Rev. N. W. Conkling J. W. JONES and MARY B. MURPHEY, all of this city.

UNDERWOOD—MULLIKIN.—On the 17th instant, by the Rev. H. L. Dubring, Mr. B. F. UNDERWOOD to Miss E. FANNIE MULLIKIN, all of this city.

DIED.

CANN.—At the residence of Mark Hodgson, Esq., Oxford, Chester county, on the 18th instant, after a short but severe illness, Miss FANNIE CANN.

CASSADY.—On the 20th instant, HUGH CASSADY, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1215 Pine street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 23d instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Camden, N. J.

DRIESBACH.—On the 21st instant, ALEXANDER H., son of Henry and Mary A. Driesbach, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Fredonia Encampment, No. 56, and Minerva Lodge, No. 224, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 229 Crown street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

FOBES.—On Monday afternoon, October 21, ELIZABETH K., widow of the late George W. Fobes.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1028 Race street, on Friday, the 25th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Laurel Hill.

HUFTY.—At Galveston, Texas, on the 17th of September, JAMES C. HUFTY, of yellow fever.

KEELER.—At Columbus, N. J., on the 18th instant, LOUVICA D. KEELER, wife of Jacob Keeler, Esq., and daughter of the late William Van Hook.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to meet the funeral at Odd Fellows' Cemetery, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, October 23, 1867, at 12 o'clock.

LESLEY.—On the 20th instant, EDWARD A. LESLEY, in the 48th year of his age.

His male friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, No. 2021 Frankford avenue, on Wednesday, the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILKINS.—On the 19th instant, HENRY WILKINS, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, Jacob Lutz, No. 608 Columbia avenue, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE PESTILENCE.

A Disease Resembling the Asiatic Cholera Breaks Out at the Navy Yard —Thirteen Deaths Since Saturday.

We lived through the summer heats without the dreaded approach of the cholera, and now that the moderate temperature of the autumn has arrived, we were in hopes that we should entirely escape its ravages. But it seems that the contrary is to be the case, for we are called upon to-day to record the death of thirteen men in the naval service from a disease which has been pronounced by the physicians in attendance to be the Asiatic cholera.

The outbreak of the disease occurred on Saturday, the 19th inst., on board the receiving ship Potomac which is now lying off the Navy Yard in this city. The Potomac is a third-rate frigate of 24 guns, and 1726 tons, old measurement, which has been in service as a receiving-ship at the port of Pensacola for several years past. About four months ago she was transferred to this port, and although she may have become infected with the seeds of the disease by reason of remaining so long in Southern waters, it is singular that, if such has been the case, as is claimed by some, there should be no symptoms of the pestilence until the present time.

The Potomac has been under the command of Captain John DeCamp, and at the outbreak of the epidemic on Saturday last was filled to its utmost capacity with men, there being from three hundred and fifty to four hundred on board. These men have been subject to great annoyance and inconvenience from the stifling and sickening odors which are sent forth by a large bone-boiling establishment located just to the south of the Navy Yard. So terrible has been the stench arising from this concern at times, especially when a south or southwest wind prevailed, that it has been found necessary to close all the ports of the ship when the men were at their meals, the sickening odor depriving them of all desire for food. Huddled together in these close quarters, with little chance for exercise, in consequence of the crowded state of the vessel, it is a matter of surprise that some fatal malady has not been developed before the present time. The officers of the Navy Yard, and the large force of men employed in it, have likewise suffered from the proximity of this detestable nuisance. In the warmest weather during the past summer, it has often been necessary to close every window to the offices, quarters, and barracks, in consequence of the stench. The laborers in the yard have repeatedly protested against the pest-breeding establishment, but all attempts hitherto to effect its removal have failed, through the negligence or apathy of our health authorities. It will be remembered that the Chattanooga was the scene of an outbreak of cholera last year, when it was anchored in the same locality as the Potomac, and also that five men employed in the Navy Yard were suddenly taken sick, one death resulting. At that time Surgeon Macgowan, of the Chattanooga, reported, without qualification, that the odors of this concern were extremely detrimental to health. We hope that our health authorities will at once take hold of this matter, and cause the nuisance to be abated without any further criminal delay.

The first death on board the Potomac occurred on Saturday, and the symptoms of the disease were at once pronounced by the physicians on board the vessel and in the yard to be those of Asiatic cholera. Since then, about forty of the men on the Potomac have been affected more or less by the disease, and thirteen deaths have already occurred. Those who have fallen victims to the scourge are as follows, as far as their names have been ascertained:—

Frank Wood, ward-room steward, 19th inst.
William McClellan, seaman, 19th instant.
Richard Toler, landsman (recruit), 20th inst.
John Watmough, landsman (recruit), 20th inst.
J. Vanzandt, serjeant of marines, 21st inst.
Conrad Muller, landsman (recruit), 21st inst.
Lewis Koehler, landsman (recruit), 21st inst.
Moore Vernon, surgeon's steward, 21st inst.
Joseph Thomas, landsman (recruit), 21st inst.
Chs. H. Rossen, landsman (recrnit), 21st inst.
John C. Fell, landsman (recruit), 22d inst.

In addition to these, two men, whose names have not been ascertained, were removed to the Naval Asylum, where they succumbed to the disease. Late last night, and early this morning four more deaths resulted.

It is said that a lady who visited the infected vessel on Saturday has since died. The two men who died at the Naval Asylum, it is thought, were suffering from some other disease, but the exact state of their cases cannot be ascertained as yet.

In the majority of the fatal cases death ensued within a few hours after the first attack, the sufferers being taken with diarrhœa, cramps, vomiting, and all the known symptoms of Asiatic cholera. The disease is described by the physicians as exhibiting a very bad type, which yields very slowly to the best known methods of treatment. As soon as the epidemic appeared, preparations were made to arrest its progress.

On Sunday, all hands on board the infected ship who had not exhibited symptoms of the disease, were removed to the Constellation and Florida, which are anchored near by, and the Potomac was at once placed under hospital regulations. But this did not avail, as several were soon attacked, and had to be transferred to their old quarters. No one except the physicians and nurses, and those whose presence is imperatively required, are permitted to visit the vessel, although a number of women whose relatives were on board have presented themselves to the officials at the Navy Yard, and sought admission.

It is said that when the Potomac arrived at this port, in June last, it was deemed best to defer a thorough fumigation until the cold weather had set. Orders were therefore given not to disturb the lower hatches; but these orders were recently disregarded, and the disease at once made its appearance under the combined influence, it is supposed, of the condition of the vessel and the stench arising from the neighboring bone-boiling establishment.

Commodore Selfridge has communicated the state of affairs to the Department at Washington, and requested instructions as to what disposition to make of the infected vessel, which will probably be ordered down to the Delaware Breakwater, there to undergo the fumigation which she needs so greatly.

In the meantime, the Sassacus has been ordered up from League Island, to be placed on duty as a hospital ship. The latter is a third-rate paddle-wheel steamer of 974 tons, and is therefore amply large enough for the purpose. The sooner all the sick men are removed from the Potomac to the Sassacus, and the former sent beyond the limits of the city, the better.

Three surgeons, in addition to those already on duty, have been ordered to attend the sick, and a board of experienced surgeons will at once investigate the whole affair, and report the most advisable course to be pursued.

The Latest Particulars.

REPORTS FROM THE NAVY YARD UP TO 1 O'CLOCK —THIRTEEN DEATHS ALTOGETHER—ONLY ONE FATAL CASE THIS MORNING.

Since writing the above, we have received reports of the progress of the epidemic at the Navy Yard up to 1 o'clock this afternoon. The Sassacus has arrived from League Island, and an order has been issued for the transfer to it, from the Potomac, of all the sick, which will be compiled with as soon as the vessel can be got in readiness to receive them. But one death is officially reported this morning, the victim being John C. Fell, landsman, whose name is given above. Thomas King, the ship's corporal, who was reported as having died from the cholera, had been for two weeks under treatment in the hospital for another disease, which resulted in his death.

Eighteen men are still under treatment for the disease, but hopes are entertained by the physicians that at least half of them will ultimately recover. The total mortality will, therefore, be limited to about twenty, or only five per cent. of the whole number which were brought into contact with the pestilence. The deceased have been interred in a lot in Mount Moriah Cemetery belonging to the United States Government.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LETITIA AND CHESNUT STREETS.—About half-past 12 o'clock this morning a destructive fire occurred at the extensive wholesale cotton warehouse of Randolph & Jenks, situated at the northwest corner of Chesnut and Letitia streets, between Front and Second. The flames were first discovered issuing from the window of the third story of that part of the building situated on Letitia street.

Some time elapsed before the alarm was given, during which the flames gained great headway and shot southwards and upwards, and in ten minutes after the first discovery of the fire the flames had spread through the entire length of the building on the third and fourth floors, and burst forth from the windows of those floors on Chesnut street, making the surrounding neighborhood as light as day, and producing an intense heat.

The entire upper portion of the building, which was a substantial brick one, four stories in height, and extending back on Letitia street about 150 feet, was enveloped in flames by the time the fire companies got fairly under way, and it was then apparent that the building was a doomed one, and the neighboring property was in imminent danger.

Through the active exertions of the firemen, however, the flames were confined to the three upper stories of the establishment. This portion was completely burned out. The lower floor was stored with cotton in bales, and it was thoroughly saturated with water. A few of the bales were rolled into the street by the firemen, uninjured.

Owing to there being a tin roof on the burning building, the flames were prevented from communicating to the adjoining stores on Chesnut and Letitia streets.

Nos. 117 and 119 Chesnut street, occupied by Anthony & Hall, dealers in cotton goods. The second story is occupied by Thorn & Walker, wool dealers. This building narrowly escaped catching fire, but some damage was done to goods by streams of water poured on the building. The fire was not entirely extinguished until after 2 o'clock this morning.

While the fire was at its height, one of the ladders broke, and cast to the ground from a considerable height Mr. Charles Schnider, of the America Hose; Mr. Felix Lynch, of the Perseverance Hose; and Mr. Frank Pryor, of the America Hose. The first named had an arm broken, and the others were severely injured about the head and body.

The loss of Messrs. Randolph & Jenks will probably be $10,000, insured as follows:—Insurance Company of North America, $15,000; Pennsylvania, $10,000; North American of New York, $1000; City of Hartford, $5000. The building, which is owned by Edwin Harris Mills, Esq., is damaged to the extent of $5000. Fully insured.

CONCEALING A FUGITIVE.—James Ellenger, it is alleged, was one of the leaders of the riot at Fifth and Reed streets, on election day, when Richard Taylor was fatally wounded. Immediately after that occurrence he left, it is supposed for New York. On Saturday last he returned to this city. The police received word that he was stopping at what is termed the "skylight" parlor, No. 113 South Third street. On Saturday night, Sergeant Krout and Reserve Officers Cooley and Crayton determined to ascertain the fact, and visited this place. The house was searched from top to bottom; no man was found, and all the female inmates vehemently protested to knowledge of any such person being there. The officers were not satisfied with this, for at their first visit appearances were suspicious of Ellenger's presence. The house was again investigated, but without success. Towards dusk two women, so appearing, one enveloped in a huge shawl, and face obscured by a projecting Quaker bonnet, and carrying a basket, came out, moved around into Carter's alley, through into another cross alley, and into a dark nook, where one speedily disrobed, being no other than this self-same man whom the police were hunting. He left quickly, and the second (*bona fide*) female packed the clothes in a basket and returned. A third investigation by the police took place when it was ascertained that Ellenger himself by jumping over a high brick wall in the back yard, and when the coast was clear, returned to the house, donned the misdenly attire, walked unconcernedly off, and thus escaped.

The officers, learning these facts, and in payment of this conspiracy to free the fugitive, arrested the female inmates of the notorious "skylight," as follows:—Mrs. Hustin, Ellen Jones, and Lizzie Bodine. Recorder Eneu held each in $2500 bail to answer at Court.

REYNARD MAKES A MISTAKE.—Last night a young man named Byron Fox rang the bell of No. 905 Walnut street, and inquired for a young lady named Kitty, with whom he was acquainted. He was shown into the parlor, but the young lady, to whom the visitor was an utter stranger, denied ever having known the gentleman, although he protested an old acquaintance, having been introduced some time since by a Mr. Marshall. Finding himself thus an intruder, he backed to the door as soon as possible, and being shown out, used indecent language, when he made off. He had not gone far before he was in the grasp of Officer Lare, who escorted him to the Station House. Suspicion of something wrong rests upon this bad and adroit Fox, since the Mr. Marshall spoken of denies having introduced him. Some nights since this house was entered by burglars, who were frightened off. It is thought that this was but another plan to gain access to the house. Alderman Swift held Mr. Fox, in default of bail, to answer.

ASSAULTING CITIZENS.—Frank Bloomer was arrested yesterday and taken before Recorder Eneu. He was charged with being drunk and assaulting citizens at Nineteenth and Callowhill streets, on Sunday last. He was noisy, and his disorderly conduct attracted a crowd of about a thousand persons. An officer attempted to arrest him, but was beaten off by the crowd. Before assistance could be obtained Bloomer had made his escape. Complaint was made to the Mayor. A warrant was issued, and Bloomer was taken into custody. He was committed in default of $1500 bail to appear at Court.

The Mayor is determined to break up the corner lounging on the Sabbath, and has issued peremptory orders to arrest all persons who, by imbibing too freely of dire concoctions, are unable to maintain an equilibrium, and by their howls and general bad conduct attract a crowd, and create a disturbance in the neighborhood in which the individual or individuals happen to cast anchor.

SALE OF AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—We notice in the catalogue of Thomas & Sons' Real Estate Sale, set down for Tuesday, the 29th inst., that a country residence, situated on Church lane, Germantown, and extending through to Armat street, with two fronts, is offered. This is a valuable property and elegant country seat. The land has upon it a fine stone messuage, well built, handsomely finished, with all modern conveniences. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and beautified by an abundance of shade trees. Graveled avenues and walks extend around the building, while the carriage avenue is 195 feet long. The location of the building could not be better. Those desirous of purchasing a country seat should remember Thomas & Sons' sale for next Tuesday.

WHAT BAD WHISKY WILL DO.—John Gessal became intoxicated yesterday, and was the means of causing considerable disturbance in and about the vicinity of Sixth street and Columbia avenue. An elderly lady named Catharine Hanhoffer sent out a little boy to a drug store near by, with a five-dollar note to purchase medicine. He returned, and placed the change, some $4 50, on a table near where Gessal stood. He no sooner espied the money than he snatched it, and when the lady remonstrated, assaulted her. The police were notified, and the inebriate was taken to the lock-up, and this morning held by Alderman Fitch, in default of $700 bail, to answer at Court.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The following real estate was offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by M. Thomas & Sons, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

100 shares Cambria Iron Company	$16 87
31 shares Schomacker Piano Company	$2 75
1 share Philadelphia Athenæum	$9 50
3000 shares Allegheny and Oil Creek Oil Company, Venango county	3 per cent.
1 share Philadelphia Library	$39 50
ARCH STREET, Nos. 1002, 1004, and 1006, BUSINESS LOCATION—13 Dwellings, 50 feet front. Also, Store on Tenth street	$44,600
BROAD, Nos. 502 and 503, below Lombard —Store and Dwelling	$5,800
TENTH AND CATHARINE, N. E. corner —Store and Dwelling	$5,900
SECOND, Nos. 332, 334, 336, and 338, above Vine—3 Valuable Stores	$10,900, $10,400, $6,650
FOURTH, Nos. 325 and 327, above Vine—Large building known as "Craige's Riding School"	$22,000
FOURTH, No. 329—Modern Residence, adjoining the above	$10,250
DILLWYN, No. 336—Genteel Dwelling, on the rear of the above	$5,650
SIXTH, No. 907, above Poplar—Modern Residence	$5,400
SPRUCE, No. 1216—Brown Stone Residence	$31,100
VINE, No. 2022—Modern Dwelling	$8,700
GROUND RENT, irredeemable, $70 a year	$1,170
CHRISTIAN, No. 1347—Brick Dwelling, extending to Kater street, No. 1346	$3,800
BAY AND BEDFORD—Two Frame Dwellings	$1,606
FRONT, No. 334 (South)—Genteel Dwelling	$4,550
GERMAN, west of Fourth—Three Frame and one Brick Dwelling	$2,500, $1,325
Sold at private sale— Store, No. 418 S. SECOND Street	$11,900

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Recorder Eneu, James McBride had a further hearing, charged with the larceny of a shawl belonging to Melvina Dorsey, who keeps a store at No. 210 North Ninth street. He was held to answer at Court.

Edward Baker was charged with the larceny of a watch belonging to John D. Myers. He was held to answer.

Francis Larkey was arraigned upon the charge of annoying citizens, and being disorderly generally, on Sunday last, at Nineteenth and Callowhill streets. He was held to bail to keep the peace.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—Last evening Officers Jones and Lear arrested three young men named William H. Harmer, Michael Caslin, and Charles Ash for being drunk, assaulting citizens, and creating a disturbance along the route of their perambulations. They were overhauled on Eighth street, below Chesnut, and when taken into custody assaulted the officers. With great difficulty they were taken to the Station House. This morning they had a hearing before Recorder Eneu, and were held in $1000 bail to answer at Court.

MR. J. B. ROBERTS appeared last evening in the play of *Louis XI*, at the Walnut Street Theatre. Mr. Roberts was well received, and his admirable acting gained the general applause of the audience. We have rarely seen a more finished piece of character-acting. *Louis XI* will be repeated to-night. On next Monday evening, the 28th instant, Mr. Thomas J. Hemphill, the enterprising business manager of the Walnut, will take a benefit, when an excellent bill will be presented.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received several meritorious pieces of new music from Messrs. Adams & Co., No. 21 Bromfield street, Boston. They are called "Life's Cares," song and chorus; "The Song My Mother Sang," by L. H. Gurney; "Away the Sparkling Wine!" a new temperance song; and "Linger no More Round Marguerite's Tomb." These are all easy and pleasant melodies, and destined to become popular. C. W. A. Trumpler, No. 926 Chesnut street, has the above-mentioned pieces for sale.

INSANE.—The police of the Fifth District yesterday found an old lady, evidently insane, wandering about Broad street. She was barefoot, having on a black mixed Shaker bonnet and an old dress. She says her husband's name is Benjamin Lougher. She is at the Fifth District Station House.

A LAD RUN OVER.—Edward Sheets, living at No. 1638 American street, and aged seven years, was returning from school yesterday afternoon, and when crossing Fourth street, above Girard avenue, he was knocked down by a "benzine" wagon, the front wheel of which passed over and broke his leg.

A FEMALE PICKPOCKET.—Jane Boyd stepped into Mr. J. M. Hafleigh's new dress goods store and, during the bustle attending the opening, picked the pocket of a lady of $8. She was caught, handed over to Police Officer Carnes, and committed by Recorder Eneu in default of $1000 bail.

A DISORDERLY DANCE HOUSE BROKEN UP.—Complaints being made to Lieut. Lovsaire, Ninth District, of the disorderly proceedings at Charles W. Haw's dance house, on Vine street, above Seventeenth, he put an official quietus upon it by arresting the proprietor. Alderman Pancoast held him to answer in $600 bail.

A PUGILIST ARRESTED.—Yesterday the Eighteenth District Police took into custody William Wordy, who engaged in a prize fight with Theodore Butcher, on Sixth street, near the Two Mile Bridge, Sunday morning last. Alderman Senix committed him to answer in default of $2000 bail.

HORSE THIEF.—George Allen, a colored offender of the law, stole a horse some time since in the old and ancient township of Cinnaminson, New Jersey. He came to this city, and was arrested yesterday at Passyunk Road and Christian street. He will be returned to New Jersey.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—James H. Gibson, Daniel McCarthy, and Matthew Gibson were arrested on the charge of highway robbery this morning, at an early hour, at Sixth and Carpenter streets. Alderman Mink held them each in $2000 bail to answer at a further hearing.

IVORY HANDLE TABLE AND TEA Knives, with Steel or Silver-plated Blades. Game and Meat Carvers and Table Steels, for sale, with other Table Cutlery, by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

YALE'S PATENT RIM AND MORTICE Night Latches, the keys of which are convenient to carry, and which cannot be picked by burglars, are for sale, with other safe Night Latches and Locks, by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

BUTCHERS' SAUSAGE MACHINES, WITH Fly Wheels and fifty-four Knives, may be used with power or by hand, and cut from 500 to 1000 pounds per hour, and also smaller sizes. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 5p

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, October 21, 1867, trains will leave from foot of MARKET Street (upper ferry), for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Rainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Evansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton, at 10 30 A. M. and 4 30 P. M.
RETURNING.
Leave Pemberton at 7 55 A. M. and 2 05 P. M.
" Mt. Holly " 8 17 " " 2 27 "
" Moorestown " 8 42 " " 2 52 "
10 22 1f C. SAILER, Superintendent.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,
WM. PAINTER & CO., NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
It will be seen that a handsome profit may be realized by the exchange.
On 5-20s of 1862, a difference of $234 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1864, do, $189 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1865, do $199 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of July '65, do $174 33 will be paid.
On 1881s, do. $200 33 will be paid.
On 10-40s, do. $81 33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 2d series, do. $189 33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 3d series, do. $174 33 will be paid.
(For each thousand exchanged.)

THIRD EDITION

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Another Homicide—Obituary—Singular Modification of the Police Order, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—Elisha Brady, a noted rowdy, was shot dead last night, it is said by a man named Waltemeyer.

Brady, it appears, had cut down the halyards of a Democratic flag-pole on the outskirts of the city. He afterwards got into an altercation with Waltemeyer, when the latter shot him.

Henry Slicer, Jr., son of the Rev. Henry Slicer, died here yesterday.

The Board of Police have so modified their recent order as to gratuitously permit United States soldiers, sailors, and marines to march through the city, when necessity requires it, with arms, and free from molestation. This is considered, doubtless, by General Grant, and others high in authority, a mighty privilege and an extraordinary piece of magnanimity.

There is a good deal of excitement touching the election to-morrow. No serious difficulty is apprehended, but it will be all one sided.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Arrived, steamer Aleppo, from Liverpool.

The brig Alice, from this port, bound to the West Indies, is ashore at Sandy Hook.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The steamship Raleigh, from New Orleans and Havana, is anchored at the lower quarantine.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The brig Alice, before reported ashore at Sandy Hook, has been got off.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.

Murder in Williamsburg—A Man Kills His Wife and Cuts His Throat.

A shocking murder and suicide took place about 8 o'clock yesterday morning in Williamsburg. At that time Officer Lee, of the forty-fifth precinct, was passing along North Eighth street, and as he came opposite the house No. 56, occupied by Thomas Mullane and his wife, he heard the terrified cry of a woman; whereupon he was about to enter the house, to ascertain the cause of the trouble, if there should be any, when Mrs. Mullane rushed out, her throat cut wide open, and the blood flowing and spirting out; with outstretched arms she fell forward upon the sidewalk, just after leaving the doorway, and almost instantly expired from loss of blood.

It was but a few moments before a large and excited throng gathered about the dead woman, and the officer was about entering the basement to discover the cause of the murder when suddenly and unexpectedly Mullane started forth holding in his hand the razor that had killed his wife, and flourishing it with wild exclamations. He was in fact a maniac, and when the policeman attempted to secure him he dodged about, whether for the purpose of attack or not is not certain, but finally ran away, and in running cut his own throat and then fell down in the street. He was immediately taken up and surgical aid procured, but the self-inflicted wound was fatal and he died in about an hour.

It was found, on examination, that Mullane had seized his wife by the hair unexpectedly, and drawing her head backward, had cut her throat in such a frightful manner that nothing but the back muscles and vertebræ were undivided. The carotid arteries and jugular veins were cleanly divided, and the unfortunate woman bled to death in a very short time. No cause is assigned for the terrible act. Mullane was a native of Ireland, and was a very passionate and impetuous man. He was about thirty-eight years of age, but far from being settled down into steady life; had many times been in dangerous affrays and had often broken the peace. For about a year he has been a junkman in the neighborhood of his crime and death, and has more than once appeared in the Police Court because of his inhuman treatment of his wife; and now his brutality has culminated in a murder which he dare not survive. About a year since he assaulted a policeman, and was, in consequence, sentenced to the Penitentiary, where he served the allotted time.

On the 15th of last June he shot a man and nearly killed him, and was brought up before Justice Dikeman about a week ago for the offense. He pleaded guilty of assault with intent to do bodily harm, and got off with five days in the Penitentiary. The five days expired last Friday and he came back to Williamsburg, and on Saturday visited New York, in order to find a situation, but returned to his wife unsuccessful. It was remarked that, after coming back, he treated his wife with more than usual attention; and none of the neighbors knew that any difficulty occurred between them.

Both the bodies were taken to the Station House to await the arrival of a Coroner, that an inquest might be held, and up to a late hour a large crowd of inquisitive persons, anxious to look upon the ghastly corpses, remained outside.—*N. Y. World.*

The Senator Sumner, Baron Holstein Affair.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

A public man sometimes becomes so public that his private affairs command a publicity which it would be an affectation of the press not to notice. Hence I send you the following:

Not two years ago the long-known bachelor, Charles Sumner, became a Benedict. A highly educated, and, in many respects, an accomplished man, of good manners, and better appearance, naturally enough, stood high among the ladies of Boston. And he had no difficulty in winning the hand of a widow (from one of the F. F. V.'s of Boston), who sacrificed no inconsiderable jointure in marrying him. The honeymoon had all the apparent charm that honeymoons usually have, when Mrs. Sumner went with her husband to Washington, and new scenes ensued.

Among the men composing the *Diplomatic Corps* in Washington was Baron Holstein, of Prussia, whom the Prussian King had attached to the Prussian legation there, "to spy out the land." Naturally enough, he courted the acquaintance of Charles Sumner, the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs in the Senate, who, at a dinner party, introduced his wife to the Baron, and who was placed beside her at dinner. An acquaintance ensued, and friendship followed, such as naturally and honorably springs up between the sexes, with kindred tastes and aspirations. The Baron attended to the lady in *matinees* and *soirees*, and in other places, and occasionally escorted her from the Senate, where both had been to hear the Senator speak. Mr. Sumner becoming displeased with this acquaintanceship—it cannot be properly called intimacy—wrote a letter to Baron Holstein, in which, while complaining of it, report says he insinuated something not honorable to the wife. The Baron wrote back a letter, which, in substance, he said, there was no cause of offense whatever—he had been polite to Madame, as he was to other ladies of similar accomplishments, and nothing had ever happened which propriety, or good taste forbade, but if the Senator was not satisfied with that, he was ready to give him any such satisfaction as a man of honor demanded.

This correspondence was the beginning and end of part first,—but Mr. Sumner, report says, then became cool to his wife,—and the lady and the Baron became more reserved in their intercourse. Then Mr. Sumner, as Chairman of our Committee of Foreign Affairs, wrote to the Prussian Minister of Foreign Affairs, the distinguished Bismark, that if he (B.) would recall the Baron, he (S.) would be obliged. The adroit Bismark yielded to the potential positions of the American Chairman of Foreign Affairs, and the Baron was recalled to Berlin.

Mrs. Sumner next became acquainted with this correspondence, and naturally enough was indignant beyond all power of description. Her indignation naturally rested upon that part of the correspondence which, it was alleged, touched her honor. The end of all this is that Mrs. Sumner has gone her way to Europe—their common establishment in Washington being given up, and another is taken by the Senator for the winter.

There is some scandal afloat beyond all this, relating both to the Senator and the lady, such as may be expected from early *denouements* in such a marriage affair, but that *basis* of the report in Boston is such as I send you. What I have written is in everybody's mouth, and it may possibly be erroneous in some of the details, but in substance probably correct. I send it to you for publication, because what, if anything, is wrong here, had better at once be set right, to stop the tongues of the thousands

PAST PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS.

PART IV.—CONCLUDED.

The Republicans met in convention at Chicago in May, 1860, to nominate their candidates. No Fremont was wanted on this occasion, for it was felt that the candidates nominated here would assuredly be sworn into office on the 4th of March, 1861. It was only the old heads of the party that were taken into consideration, such as William H. Seward, Abraham Lincoln, Simon Cameron, Salmon P. Chase, Edward Bates, William L. Dayton, John McLean, Jacob Collamer, and one or two others, all of whom had strength enough to make their nomination possible, and to give them claims upon the party in case of victory. Of all these candidates, Mr. Seward was in reality the strongest; and the general expectation was that he would be the candidate chosen. Having assisted at the birth of the Republican party, he had done more than any other public man to give its principles dignity, currency, and popularity, and his claims were seconded by some of the most expert political managers we have ever had. Indeed, we may say that he was expected to walk over the course and win the cup without an effort. Several causes conspired to disappoint the hopes of his friends and give the nomination to Mr. Lincoln. One of these was the natural inclination of all political parties to select as their standard-bearer a man who represents its principles, without having incurred the odium of originating them. Another was Mr. Lincoln's merits as a man, and as a Republican, which had been conspicuously displayed in the recent and vividly remembered contest with Mr. Douglas. Next to this in importance, the convention met at Chicago, in Illinois, where the preference for Abraham Lincoln was a wild and passionate desire.

Chicago swarmed with the devoted adherents of the Springfield lawyer, and deafened the delegates with cheers for their favorite whenever his name was mentioned. There was "something in the air," as we say, which seemed to impel the wavering irresistibly to gratify a wish which beamed in every countenance and was thundered from ten thousand tongues.

But, perhaps, neither the merits of Abraham Lincoln, great as they were, nor the enthusiasm of his friends, would have sufficed, if there had not been on the spot a man of unequalled influence over the minds of Western Republicans, who had come all the way from New York to Chicago for the purpose of advising Republicans not to nominate Mr. Seward. This was Horace Greeley, the man who had done more than any other to commend and sustain the person to whose selection he was now opposed. Some years before, there had been a movement in New York to nominate Mr. Greeley to the Governorship of the State; and surely, if ever services to a party can give a claim to the honors of party, he was entitled to any office in the power of his party to bestow. We might go further, and say that, if substantial and long-continued services to the country, if giving to its civilization an impulse, and to its industry development and information, can ever constitute a claim (which, however, we deny) to the suffrages of the people for high office, then Horace Greeley is entitled to any which the people have to give. The occasional errors of the editor of the *Tribune*, chief among which we regard his devotion to the protective system, should not blind our eyes to his great merits as a public teacher. There has never been in the United States a writer more influential to change votes than he, and his services to his party have never been confined to the labors of his pen. During every important political campaign, he has been accustomed, besides doing two men's work upon his paper, to address four or five audiences a week. There are more eloquent speakers than he; but there is, perhaps, no man whose public addresses, moderate, dignified, and skilful, decide more votes than his.

Such had been some of this able man's services to his party for twenty years. But when, at length, some of his friends proposed to recognize these services by placing him in nomination for the Governorship of his State, the project was opposed by the more immediate and intimate adherents of Mr. Seward, and it was certainly not favored by Mr. Seward himself. Then it was that the editor of the *Tribune*, in a celebrated letter, gave notice that the political "partnership" which had long existed between "Seward, Weed & Greeley" was dissolved by the "withdrawal of the junior partner," and that thenceforth he should consider himself at liberty either to oppose or support the head of that firm, on public grounds alone. Since Horace Greeley is a human being, it is reasonable to suppose that his course at Chicago, in opposing Mr. Seward, was in some degree influenced by the events just related. He may not have been conscious of the fact; but men are often unconscious of the motives which really control their conduct. He had, moreover, fully persuaded himself that Mr. Seward was not the strongest candidate of the Republican party in some of the States necessary to be carried, and he was also of opinion that it was desirable to introduce into the city of Washington the tactics which had long prevailed at Albany. He was aware, too, that the election of Mr. Seward to the Presidency would place Mr. Thurlow Weed in a position of commanding influence, and give a rival newspaper advantages of inestimable value.

In the *Tribune*, for months before the convention met, and at Chicago during its session, he threw the whole weight of his influence and his talents against Mr. Seward, and his opposition was decisive. Upon the first ballot, Seward received one hundred and seventy-three votes; Lincoln, one hundred and two; Cameron, fifty; Chase, forty-nine; Bates, forty-eight; Dayton, fourteen; McLean, twelve; Collamer, ten; scattering, six. Neither candidate, therefore, came near having a majority of the whole number; but every time the vote was taken, Mr. Lincoln gained and Mr. Seward lost. Cameron and Collamer were withdrawn, which raised the vote of Mr. Lincoln to within three of a majority. On the fourth ballot the requisite majority was obtained, and the nomination was immediately made unanimous. The youngest boy who was present will not live long enough to forget the wild enthusiasm with which the tidings of this result, shouted from a window of the "wigwam," were greeted in the streets of Chicago.

Having accomplished his main object in preventing the selection of Mr. Seward, Horace Greeley, on all occasions, advised that the defeated chief of the Republican party should be invited to take the first place in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. For himself he asked nothing, and was offered nothing.

He had never recommended the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, but had exerted all his influence in favor of Mr. Bates, of Missouri. When some of his friends urged his appointment to the office of Postmaster-General, he peremptorily declined accepting any office under the new Administration.

There is a general impression that Abraham Lincoln was a kind of innocent lamb, who was elected and reelected without any agency of his own. But no man can escape the law of his position except by abandoning his position. We say again, that so long as the President of the United States possessed an unlimited power of removal from office, the interior politics of party *necessarily* consisted of these two things:—First, to redeem the pledges made during the last Presidential campaign; secondly, to form combinations for the next. We have had one President to whom this remark does not apply—George Washington—and it was because he alone, of all our Presidents, never incurred a political obligation to an individual. It is not in human nature, and it is folly to expect it, that a President, in the distribution of honors and offices, shall not recognize the claims of men who have aided his elevation, and whose aid he needs for a continuance of the public favor. Abraham Lincoln was not only a politician, but he was a keen, able, and closely calculating politician. Were not the leading members of his cabinet — Seward, Chase, Cameron, Bates (and Dayton, his Minister to France), the chief competitors in the Convention of 1860? And was it not the timely withdrawal of some of them, and the partial withdrawal of others, which secured his own nomination? Does the reader suppose that there was no connection between those appointments and the change of votes in the Convention? If the reader does suppose this, it is himself who is the innocent lamb.

Nor was Mr. Lincoln passive in the events which led to his renomination in 1864. Every individual who was likely to be a formidable candidate was either shelvnd or provided for. No one can have forgotten that, when the nomination Convention of 1864 assembled at Baltimore, Abraham Lincoln was not the choice of the Republican party. Far from it. It was a period of the deepest gloom:—disaster upon disaster in the field had shaken the public confidence in the ability of the administration to save the country. The desire for a change of leaders was general and decided. Banks had failed in Louisiana. Grant had not succeeded in Virginia. The Mississippi was still threatened, and to many minds the issue of the war still appeared doubtful. In war time the strength of an administration increases with victory and diminishes with defeat. But, as we have before remarked, a President who can gratify or disappoint the personal ambition of thousands of his fellow-citizens, who can appoint and promote military and naval officers at his pleasure, who can award contracts that enrich the holders of them in a single season, and who is himself a man of force and ambition, can control absolutely the proceedings of a convention composed almost entirely of men who have received or expect benefits from him. Mr. Lincoln used his power without hesitation or reserve, and, as long as man is man, every able man in a similar situation will do the same.

He desired, both for public and personal reasons, to be renominated for the first office. The Convention complied with his known desire. He wished Andrew Johnson, for public and personal reasons, to be selected for the second office, and this desire also was gratified. When the convention came to a vote, the delegates from every State and Territory in the Union indicated a decided preference for Abraham Lincoln, excepting those from Missouri, who preferred General Grant. The nomination of Andrew Johnson was accomplished with almost equal ease. Upon the first ballot, Mr. Johnson received two hundred votes; Hannibal Hamlin, one hundred and fifty; Daniel S. Dickinson, one hundred and eight; and all others, fifty-nine. Upon the second ballot the delegates took the hint, and Mr. Johnson was nominated almost unanimously.

Conventions, however, can only nominate. If the campaign of 1864 had presented as gloomy a view in October as it had in June, not even the insanity of the Democratic platform could have saved the Republican party from defeat. It was General Sherman's timely capture of Atlanta which turned the tide of public feeling, and caused the people to recoil with horror and disdain from a platform which proposed, in effect, to give up the contest and the country.

Thus we have briefly reviewed the Presidential nominations of the past eighty years, during which five Presidents have been nominated by caucuses of members of Congress; two by legislative caucuses, public meetings, and the press; seven by national conventions. By each of these methods the people have succeeded in electing men of respectable private character, of patriotic intentions, and of sufficient ability. Except in one instance, which need not be specified, the domestic life of the White House has been creditable to the civilization of the country, and the routine duties of the Presidency have almost always been performed with dignity and promptness. No President has ever been so much as suspected of personal corruption. From 1787 to the spring of 1865, the people could regard their Chief Magistrate as a gentleman, and boast of his natural equality with the best rulers of the most advanced nations. It is true that some of our later Presidents were too subservient to a dominating and exacting interest. But we do not believe that any of them were basely so; and we must confess, with shame and contrition, that they erred in common with a majority of their fellow-citizens. Some of them, we know, were led astray far more by their love of the Union and their anxiety for its continuance than by personal ambition. The existence of slavery in this republic was an anomaly which perplexed and corrupted nearly every individual. Instead of bitterly censuring the politicians of the last twenty years, we should consider that, up to the moment when we were prepared to fight the Southern oligarchy, nothing was possible to us but compromise. How many of us were prepared to submit the controversy to the arbitrament of the sword before it was forced upon us? One man! John Brown was his name.

At every Presidential election the issue before the people has been distinct and vital enough to justify the zeal with which it has been conducted; and, however great the public excitement may have been, no serious disturbance of the peace has ever occurred; and, except on one memorable occasion, the acquiescence of the whole people in the result has been immediate and complete. The ambition of individuals has always enlivened and sometimes embittered the strife; but, upon the whole, the people have had their will, and the Government has reflected, with considerable accuracy, the intelligence and the moral sense of the nation.

On several occasions the result of a Presidential election has astonished and grieved a large majority of the educated class. But we firmly believe that impartial history will decide that, on every one of those occasions, without a single exception, the people were right, and the class wrong. They were manifestly right in preferring Jefferson to John Adams. They were right in putting the seal of their condemnation upon the extreme toryism of John Quincy Adams. They were right in sustaining Andrew Jackson in his war upon the United States Bank, although the *manner* in which that war was conducted was violent and sometimes outrageous. They were right in setting aside the gallant and gifted Clay, identified as he was with issues extinct as erroneous. They were right in voting to defer the final contest for the supremacy of the Union until the Union was strong enough to endure it. They were right in frustrating the inconsiderate ambition of Douglas. They were right in accepting the issue of battle when it could no longer be postponed, and gloriously right in persisting in the fight, under discouragements and disasters without a parallel in the history of the world.

The duty of electing a President is again before us. The task ought to be easier than it ever was before since the days of John Adams. That insolent and determined band of men who represented the planting interest will never again be the disturbing and distracting element which they once were. Their power is broken, their wealth is consumed, their *prestige* is gone. Those of them who are not by nature unteachable will reflect upon past events and become wise through suffering; the unteachable will be compelled to submit to a state of things which no power of man can reverse. Nor will the excessive influence of the President interfere with the choice of his successor, because a President severed from the party which elected him is a thing of naught in the politics of the United States. Like John Tyler, he may pack a convention, establish newspapers, and hire orators, but all his efforts cannot produce one Presidential elector. The lineal heir, too, of the administration shares both the odium and the impotence of his chief; and, in short, there appears nothing to prevent the selection of candidates who will have a legitimate claim to the confidence and esteem of the parties they will represent.

The South will again, as so often before, provide the nation with an issue. The great mass of the Northern people *yearn* for a country once more united and satisfied—the whole of it. Not the less determined are they that the abolition of slavery shall be real, complete, and final, and that no other "peculiar institution" shall arise to take its place, and call into existence a class whose interests will be opposed to the general interest, and whose motive of action will more resemble the sentiment of a clan than a patriotic love of the whole. These are the real desires of the people of the Northern States. And hence, the conduct of the South during the next few months will exert a powerful influence upon the nominating conventions of 1868. If the South is orderly and reasonable, candidates of moderate and conservative opinions will be in request; while another New Orleans massacre would give supremacy to the most radical wing of the ruling party.

Must the next President be a soldier?

The desire to honor and reward the men associated with the final triumph of the nation over its enemies is natural. But could the Presidency be a reward to them? Their fame is now assured, and their position eminently desirable. Intrenched, as they now are, in the love and gratitude of all their fellow-citizens, without distinction of party, would it be becoming in any party to subject their lives and good name to the relentless scrutiny of a Presidential campaign? They take them from a sphere which they adorn, and lure them into one for which their past lives and their settled habits may have unfitted them. Let our generals rather enjoy the honors which the country has awarded them, and go down to their graves wearing the uniform which they have assisted to make illustrious. Let us beware of subjecting them to a trial from which scarcely any character issues without the revelation of some blemish before unseen. We have had one professional soldier, and only one, in the Presidential chair; for Washington, Jackson, and Harrison were citizens who only became soldiers when their country needed defenders, and resumed the arts of peace when their services in the field were no longer required. General Taylor alone was a professional soldier, and the history of his administration does not warrant a repetition of the experiment.

People sometimes complain that the choice of President does not take a wider range, instead of being confined to the little circle of men prominent at Washington. But this appears to be a necessity of the case, and it is perhaps a fortunate necessity. No man would be so likely to make injurious mistakes, or fall into unworthy hands, as a President unfamiliar with the men and ways of the city of Washington. The best intentions might not prevent his being continually misled, and, like Harrison and Taylor, he would be likely to fall a victim to the distracting excitements and intense anxieties of his place. The captain of a ship should be an honest man; but he must also know the ropes. We want for President a man and a patriot, but one who is also enough of a politician to know politicians and their ways. "The tools to him who can use them."

The public is little aware of the activity with which the business of President-making is carried on at present. A public man, who is within the circle of possible candidates, scarcely performs a public act which is not either prompted or influenced by his Presidential aspirations; and there is scarcely a vote given in Congress upon an important question which is not given with a view to its supposed effects upon the prospects of the voters' favorite candidate. Does a prominent person write a letter favoring the device for swindling servant-girls which goes by the name of Fenianism? It is a sure sign that he hopes to be voted for in November, 1868. Is a public man of great eminence and popularity silent on public topics, and is he never mentioned in connection with the Presidency by leading newspapers known to be devoted to his interests? It is an indication that he is moving heaven and earth for a nomination. Is a man of real merit assailed by slander, and are his public services systematically undervalued or denied? It is a proof that some candidate for the Presidency has an interest in removing him from the field of competition. Is a Secretary of State insolent to a foreign power not loved by portions of the people? or does he extend the area of freedom a little in the nick of time, and when freedom had neither expectation nor desire of additional area? It is a sign that age has not withered nor custom staled his infinite and irrepressible desire to change his quarters to the Presidential mansion. Would you know what candidate the incumbent of the Presidential chair is favoring? Ask the Collector of the New York Custom House what candidate *he* prefers.

Persons who have had experience in the art of getting men in condition to run the Presidential race, inform us that the following is the way in which the thing is done. It is necessary that the candidate should have a certain amount of political capital to start with—either a great reputation, or some high office, or a commanding position in the politics of his own State. The candidate who possesses one or more of these varieties of capital must look about him, and ascertain what other men are in training for the contest, in what consists their strength, what are their comparative chances, and what means they are employing to effect their object. The next thing is to form a combination with one or more of these competitors. A says to B, through an obliging friend: "My chances are better than yours; what will you sell out for? Will you be Vice-President, Secretary of State, or Minister to England?" If an arrangement is made, the nucleus of a combination exists, and nothing remains but to add to it other members in a similar manner, all of whom, in their several States and localities, use their utmost exertions, both in public and in private, to exalt the name and promote the interests of their chief. A very important point is to secure the coöperation of a great newspaper, and, when that is done, a candidate is pretty sure to appear in the list of names voted for on the first ballot in the nominating convention, and to have votes enough to give him a claim upon the honors within the gift of an administration. And this is all that the most adroit and ramified wire-pulling can effect. Other influences are encountered in open convention, and the result of its deliberations is likely to be in accordance with the desires of a majority of the party.

How fortunate we are in being able to amuse and appease the ambition of powerful men without the slightest danger to the public safety, or even to the public tranquillity! How much better it is for our Cæsars and Pompeys to be rival candidates at Baltimore conventions than to plunge their country into civil war! How much nobler, as well as safer, is the mass meeting than the battle-field! How much better for rival ambitions, while assailing each other from the stump, to afford amusement and instruction to the people, than to array the people against one another in bloody fight, and desolate their land with fire and sword!—*Northern Monthly.*

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$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,200·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempt)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,720·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,652·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	60,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,300·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. guaranteed	20,750·00
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15,000	150 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
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5,000,100	Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,937·50
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195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050	par. Market value	$1,070,280·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
Real Estate		89,000·00
Bills receivable for insurances made		27,637·20
Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company		28,923·90
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value		2,930·00
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Cash in Drawer, $447·14		41,540·00
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Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
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INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
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No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
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Policies are issued on various plans: Annual Life, Ten Payments.
Endowment payable at specified age, all with participation in division of surplus.
Net Cash Plan may be also adopted, by which the cheap present cost is attained.
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INVESTED IN THE U. S., OVER $1,800,000
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Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 15

THE LAST WORD.

BY MATTHEW ARNOLD.

Creep into thy narrow bed,
Creep, and let no more be said!
Vain thy onset! all stands fast;
Thou thyself must break at last.

Let the long contention cease!
Geese are swans, and swans are geese,
Let them have it how they will!
Thou art tired; best be still!

They out-talked thee, hissed thee, tore thee.
Better men fared thus before thee;
Fired their ringing shot and passed,
Hotly charged—and broke at last.

Charge once more, then, and be dumb!
Let the victors, when they come,
When the forts of folly fall,
Find thy body by the wall.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

ABOUT COMETS.—Comets, if not the most interesting, are certainly the most mysterious members of the solar system. Regarded in old times with a feeling of superstitious dread by the ignorant, they have now become a subject of ever-increasing wonder to the most able scientific men. The whole history of comets presents a series of marvels—not marvels in that sense merely in which all creation is marvellous—but marvels by comparison with all other objects presented to our contemplation. The paths followed by comets show no resemblance either to the planetary orbits or to each other. Here we see a comet travelling in a path of moderate extent, and not very eccentric; there another which rushes from a distance of two or three thousand millions of miles, approaches the sun with ever increasing velocity, until nearer to him than parts of his own corona (as seen in eclipses), sweeps around him with inconceivable rapidity, and makes off again to where the aphelion of its orbit lies far out in space beyond the most distant known planet, Neptune. Some planets travel in a direct, others in a retrograde path: a few near the plane of the earth's orbit, many in planes showing every variety of inclination. Some comets regularly return after intervals of a few years; some after hundreds of years; others are only seen once or twice, and then unaccountably vanish; and not a few show by the paths they follow that they have come from interstellar space to pay our system but a single visit, passing out again to traverse we know not what other systems or regions. Among the periodic comets there is one called Biela's, from the name of its discoverer. It presents, or rather presented, since it has vanished no one knows whither, one peculiarity of special interest to ourselves. Its path intersects that of the earth, and it is not impossible that some day we may encounter that comet. There is reason for supposing that the earth actually passed through the tail of the comet of 1861. At about the hour when it was calculated that the encounter should have taken place, a strange *auroral gleam* was seen in the atmosphere, but beyond this no effect was perceptible. Most persons know that the name "comet" is derived from the word *coma* or *hair*, and is applied to celestial objects which appear to have a hairy appendage. Modern astronomers do not, indeed, use the word *coma* in this sense, but draw a distinction between the *coma* and the tail. The *coma* is used to designate the misty, hazy light about the *nucleus* or head. It might be supposed that the hairy, broom-like, or tail-like appendage so commonly seen in comets is really a distinctive feature of these objects. This, however, is far from being the case. A very large number of comets have no visible tails. We refer, of course, principally to telescopic comets; for very few comets which have been conspicuous to the naked eye have wanted this appendage. Some comets have more than one tail. One appeared in 1744 which had no less than six tails, symmetrically disposed (if one can trust the pictures handed down to us) in the figure of a half-opened fan. Others have presented a yet more peculiar appearance, having, besides a tail in the usual position, a second "uncomfortable" tail at right angles to the first, or inclined to it at some incongruous, out-of-the-way angle. The great comet of March, 1843, had a tail whose real length was at least two hundred millions of miles. So near did this comet pass to the sun that many astronomers did not expect ever to see the comet again. But after all but grazing the sun—sweeping round him at a distance of less than one-tenth of his diameter—the comet escaped, and passed back again into space.—*Temple Bar.*

EXPERIMENTS ON THE SENSITIVE PLANT.—The experiments on the sensitive plant conducted by M. Bert have been taken up by M. Du. Blondeau, who has tested the leaves with the induced galvanic current of a Ruhmkorff's coil. He submitted three plants to the influence of the electric current. The first was operated on for five minutes; the plant, when left to itself, seemed prostrated, but after a while (a quarter of an hour), the leaves opened, and it seemed to recover itself. The second was acted on for ten minutes. This specimen was prostrate for an hour, after which it slowly recovered. The third specimen was galvanized for twenty-five minutes, but it never recovered, and in twenty-four hours had the appearance of a plant struck by lightning. A fourth plant was etherised, and then exposed to the current. Strange to say, the latter had not any effect, the leaves remained straight and open; thus proving, says M. Blondeau, that the mode of contraction of the leaves of the sensitive plant is in some way allied to the muscular contraction of animals.

PASCAL VS. NEWTON.—The lively controversy concerning the supposed letters of Pascal and Newton has been dropped by the French Academy, but the question of the authenticity of the documents in M. Chasles' possession is yet far from being decided. M. Chasles still adheres to his original belief that the letters are genuine; but M. Leverrier, the French Astronomer Royal, holds an opposite opinion. M. Faugere asserts positively that the letters with Pascal's and Madame Perrier's signatures are both forgeries, and are by the same hand. Sir David Brewster, in a letter to the Academy, also contends that these letters are forgeries, and points out two important facts in evidence: First, that Newton's letters to foreign *savans* were always written in Latin, not French; and second, that he never signed his name as it appears in M. Chasles' correspondence. Sir David suggests that the letters should be examined in England, and be compared with the authentic handwriting of Newton.

ANIMAL ELECTRICITY.—The origin of the electricity with which animal bodies are charged is no longer a mystery, according to Herr Schultz, of Berlin, who announces the theory that the electricity of the tissues results from the action of the common salt which is abundantly distributed through the system. He has found that the electricity is much more abundant when the proportion of salt present is large than when it is small. M. Schultz has described numerous experiments which support his views, and begs the French Academy to submit his memoir to a commission.

BONE CAVERNS.—M. Dupont has been extending his researches in the Belgian bone-caverns. At a recent meeting of the Royal Academy of Belgium he announced that in a cavern known as the Trou-Madame he found in the stratified mud a series of human bones, remains of pottery, bones of deer and other animals. Among the human remains is a very perfect skull with its lower jaw, both being entire.

Here They Spike the English.

Garcon—"Wiz cream, sare?"

Briton (desirous of airing his French)—"Parly fronsy dong!"

Garcon—"Yes, sare; I vill send ze Englees waltare!"

—There's our grandmother, says a contemporary, a striking instance why woman should vote. She's paid taxes on a dog for the last ten years, and now declares she won't stand it any longer—she'll either vote or kill the dog!

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness Prices low. C. BASSENFORDER,

8 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D.C., October 15, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on WEDNESDAY, October 30, 1867, for the delivery of the following articles of Quartermaster's Stores at either of the points named, to wit:—B. & O. Railroad Depot, Sixth street Wharf, or Lincoln Depot:—

512,000 (five hundred and twelve thousand) pounds of good, sound, clean Oats, in good, strong sacks, each sack containing one hundred pounds.

56,000 (fifty-six thousand) pounds of prime Timothy Hay, loose or in bales.

168,000 (one hundred and sixty-eight thousand) pounds of good, clean Wheat Straw, in bales.

Bidders will state the price per pound for Oats, including sacks, and for Hay, either baled or loose, and for Straw in bales, and the number of pounds of each article they propose to furnish, and at which of the three points named above the delivery will be made.

All articles delivered on contracts made under this notice will be subject to a rigid inspection by inspectors appointed by the undersigned, and none received or paid for which do not come up to the standard.

The names of two good and responsible persons must be given in each bid, who will act as securities in case the contract is awarded to the bidder. The names of these persons must be signed in their own hands, to a statement to the above effect, which will accompany each bid.

Payment will be made in Government funds, upon completion of contract, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose.

The Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Grain, Hay, and Straw."

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Brigadier-Gen. U. S. Army.

10 17 6t

PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 13, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, October 23, 1867, for the purchase of the Submarine Telegraph Cable between Fort Monroe, Va., and Cherrystone, Va.

The Cable extends from the Back River Light, near Fort Monroe, to the Cherrystone Light, and is twenty-three miles (23) long, more or less. The conductor consists of seven (7) No. sixteen (16) copper wires, and is double armored. The inside armor is of No. sixteen (16) wire; laid spirally. The outside armor is of No. six (6) galvanized wire, laid parallel, and bound with No. nine (9) galvanized wire; the whole weighing ten (10) tons to the mile.

It was manufactured in Europe for the Government during the war.

It has a lightning leak in it and ten splices, and will be sold as it lies.

The Chief Quartermaster, First Military District, reserves the right of rejecting any or all proposals which he may deem too low.

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the receipt by the bidder of the notification acquainting him with the acceptance of his bid.

Proposals should be plainly marked, "Proposals for the purchase of Submarine Telegraph Cable," and addressed to the undersigned.

JAMES M. MOORE,
Bvt. Lt.-Colonel and Quartermaster U. S. A.,
10 17 6t Chief Quartermaster First Mil. Dist.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL.—PHILADELPHIA, Pa., October 21, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 12 M., October 29, 1867, at this office, for furnishing the troops stationed at Frankford Arsenal with Fresh Beef, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded), in such quantities as may be from time to time required by the commanding officer.

The contract to be subject to the approval of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, and to remain in force for six months, or such less time as he may direct, commencing the first day of November, 1867.

Upon acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of six hundred dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Beef."

G. D. RAMSAY, Jr.,
10 21 3t Brevet Captain U. S. A., A. C. S.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND,

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK,
WALNUT BOARDS,
WALNUT PLANK,
LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
MAHOGANY,
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1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
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1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
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FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG,
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
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WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.

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Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12]

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CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, November 2
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Wednesday, November 6
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, November 9
CITY OF NEW YORK.....Saturday, November 16

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

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By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

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No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7] or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

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CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES
These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON (Howes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, October 29, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to

THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
9 1 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA,

JUNIATA, 1216 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1075 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.

The THE STAR OF THE UNION will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, November 2, at 5 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18, South Wharves.

The JUNIATA will leave New Orleans for this port November 2.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
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PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH ALINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

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The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, October 26, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
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No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 1]

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FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 312 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday October 31, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
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PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

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Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

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J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
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OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc, etc.

For further information apply to

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5 16] No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received on the lowest rates,

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 194 Wall street, New York. 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1] No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

NOTICE TO HAVANA SHIPPERS.—Shippers in the Cuba trade are hereby notified that the steamers of the New Orleans line will hereafter touch regularly at Havana for freight and passengers both going and returning, and will sail promptly as advertised.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.,
10 15 tf No. 314 South DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1] DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1228 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2]

ROOFS, WALLS, DECKS, ETC.—AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT COMPANY, Office No. 503 N. THIRD Street. For preventing all roofs from leaks, to keep walls free from dampness, and decks, tanks, cisterns, and joints of every kind tight, and bottoms of ships, etc., from worms, ends of posts that go into the earth sound, and materials generally from corroding and decay; this Paint stands unequalled. For sale in cans or casks, ready for use at all times, and suited to all climates.

JOSEPH LEEDS.
10 8 3m 8

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS

FALL ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, MONDAY, September 30, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M, for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad train for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc., at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Potstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:55 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8:00 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:20 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives a Reading at 7:45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:23 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., and 3:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST

Leaves New York at 9 A. M, and 5 and 8 P. M, passing Reading at 1:40 A. M and 1:50 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 6:45 A. M, and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4:2 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:20 and 11:15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 A. M., and 4:40 and 5:20 P. M Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:1 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD,

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:1 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 4 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7:30 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:30 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles between all points, $52 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

FREE PASSES

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 3:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M. 4 8]

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

WINTER TIME, TAKING EFFECT OCT. 13, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut Street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:00 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5:45 P. M.
Erie Mail	11:15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	1:15 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	9:00 P. M.
Accommodation	12:00 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	7:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	9:05 A. M.
Fast Line	9:05 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	1:10 P. M.
Erie Express	1:10 P. M.
Day Express	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	7:10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
4 29

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

WINTER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, October 14, 1867, the trains On and after MONDAY, October 14, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	8:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:05 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	8:45 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12:00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	9:45 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6:28 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7:40 P. M

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10:40 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	11:40 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	8:55 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	4:25 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	3:05 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7:10 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	6:10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6:40 A. M. and Oil City at 9:50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 8:00 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4:35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.
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RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M.; at Scranton at 4:05 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2:45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5:30 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem, and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9:15 A. M., 2:05 and 8:40 P. M.

2:05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11:20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2:05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 10 P.

Return of Archbishop Spalding—Ecclesiastical Reception.

The Most Rev. M. J. Spalding, Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Baltimore, who has for six months past been in Europe, in response to the invitation of Pope Pius IX to participate in the ceremonies of canonizing certain Saints, at St. Peter's, in Rome, about three months since, arrived here from New York on Saturday evening, accompanied by Rev. Thomas Foley, D. D., and Rev. James Gibbons. In anticipation of his return, an announcement was made a few days since that a formal ecclesiastical reception would be given him yesterday morning at the Cathedral, and, in consequence, that spacious edifice was densely thronged at an early hour of the morning with the laity. At 10:30 A. M. a procession, composed of about seventy clergymen and seminarians, in black cassocks and white surplices, preceded by the Archiepiscopal cross and sanctuary boys, left the rear door of the Archiepiscopal residence, followed by Archbishop Spalding, clothed in rich vestments, with mitre and crozier, accompanied by the Very Rev. Dr. Coskery, Vicar-General, as Assistant Priest, and Rev. Dr. Thomas Foley and Rev. James Gibbons as Deacons of Honor. The procession, chanting as it moved along, passed around through the side yard of the Cathedral to the main entrance and passed up the centre aisle, the orchestral choir playing a march composed for the occasion by Professor J. H. Rosewald. The clergy took their positions in the sanctuary, and the chanting of hymns continued as the Archbishop took his seat in the Archiepiscopal chair.

At the conclusion of the chanting, Rev. Dr. Charles I. White, from the topmost step of the high altar, welcomed the Archbishop to the bosom of his flock upon his visit to the capital of the Christian world. Upon the occasion of his departure they were apprehensive that his bodily infirmities would prove obstacles to plans for the greater glory of the Church with which he had been inspired; but they were grateful to God that he had returned with renewed health and inspiration to enter upon his high duties. These were not feelings of fulsome admiration, but were truthfully applied because of his record of devotedness to religion and the extension of the influence of the holy Church. He had proved a wise and faithful servant of the Most High, and his wisdom, energy, and moderation in the management of affairs since he had reached the Archiepiscopal dignity, had been productive of much good to the Church. The light of his genius in the vindication of the Catholic faith and the spread of Catholic education and literature had extended his name over Christendom, and they hoped he might be spared many years to preside over his flock, and, in the fulness of years and honors, he might be admitted where the crown of everlasting glory awaited him.

The Archbishop replied, addressing his brethren of the clergy and his children of the laity, returning heartfelt thanks for the cordiality of this greeting, with the form of which he was the more pleased because it was comformable to the ritual. He did not admit the justice of the eulogies which the reverend speaker had used—he was unworthy of them; but accepted them as a testimonial of friendship and esteem, and would endeavor to carry on the good work, the foundation of which had been laid by men the latchet of whose shoes he was unworthy to loose, and would strive to merit the co-operation of the clergy and laity. Were God's partiality like that of his friends, he would tremble less when he thought of the dread account he had to render in the Judgment day. His intention and desire was to s'and or fall with the clergy and their efforts for the extension and benefit of the Church, and he desired no brighter or better destiny than theirs.

Mass then proceeded, with Rev. Dr. Charles I. White as celebrant, Rev. P. Murphy as deacon, Rev. M. Fitzgerald as sub-deacon, and Rev. James McElroy as master of ceremonies. At the end of the "Gospel" the Archbishop gave some account of his journey to Rome and of the great celebration, saying that this eighteenth centennial celeoration of the death of St. Peter and St. Paul partook both of human and divine sublimity in its inception and execution. One object of it was the canonization of twenty-five or twenty-six Saints, nineteen of whom were butchered in the sixteenth century by the Huguenots; another was a shepherd girl in France; two religious women; the founder of the Passionist Fathers, and St. Leonard, of Port Maurice. Canonization meant the proclamation by the Church of the sanctity of certain individuals. Another object, and probably the primary one, was the rallying around the two hundred and sixty-second successor of St. Peter the Catholic world and hierarchy, to break forth in one song of triumph that the Church which was built on a rock had been guided by Divine promise. With the Church which the Roman Empire had persecuted for 300 years, and which had seen dynasties go to dust, the truth of God had advanced, illustrating and showing the permanency of the Church and the line of Pontiffs. The sublimity of the execution of this celebration was shown in the fact that there was no command; those present were simply invited by the Pope, at a very critical period in his life and history, and their hearts bounded with joy at the invitation and beat in sympathy with the man who had conceived it. There were 500 bishops present, 492 signatures having been put to the address of the Pontiff; 15,000 priests, 8000 of them French, and there were representatives from every clime on which the sun shone. The procession occupied two hours in passing into the church, and there were from 75,000 to 100,000 persons present, and it was not filled. There were 10,000 lights, besides illuminated figures, coats of arms, etc. But greater than all was the catholicity and unity of the assemblage; there was no confusion of tongues, a fact which showed the Church was born of God; they were of one heart, soul, mind, and feeling of admiration for the Saints, and filial love to the chair of St. Peter, and the worldly head of the Church of God. He stated, among other incidents, that St. Paul was beheaded at the three-mile stone from Rome. His head bounded three times, and where it laid a spring of living water gushed forth, and exists to this day.—*Balt American*, 21st.

The Gaines Estate—Death of Mrs. Gaines' Aunt.

The New Orleans *Republican* says:—"The death of Madame Sophie Despau, *nee* Carriere, at Biloxi, at the advanced age of one hundred and ten years, has added another feature of interest to what the United States Supreme Court has decided to be the most remarkable suit ever brought to trial in this country. Madame Despau was born in 1757, when Louisiana was held by France, of an old Provencal family, and her name will long be remembered in connection with that of her sister, Zulime Carriere.

"It was while under Madame Despau's care that Zulime, when thirteen years of age (1796), and already celebrated in New Orleans for her beauty, was married to Des Grange, a French nobleman, who soon after subsided into a barkeeper or syrup maker. Some years after Des Grange proved to have been married, and about the same time an attachment sprung up between her and Daniel Clark, the Congressman, the land speculator, and foremost man of his time. The attachment resulted in a marriage, according to Madame Sophia Despau and another sister, according to all, in the birth of Mrs. Myra Clark Gaines.

"M'me Despau, in her evidence in the Gaines case, testified that she was present when the marriage ceremony was performed in Philadelphia—present with a third sister—and it was upon their evidence that the alleged ceremony was rested, for the priest who officiated subsequently went to Ireland, the church was burned down, and the records destroyed. What added still more to the complication of the case was that Zulime Carriere des Grange Clark was subsequently united to Dr. Gardette, and this during the lifetime of Clark.

"As Mrs. Gaines' legitimacy depended upon the validity of Clark's marriage, the strain of the whole case turned upon the evidence of Madame Despau. To test her veracity the evidence of some thirty-five or forty witnesses was taken, who had known her while residing in this city, in Biloxi, Havana, Florida, and Spanish America. But the answers were in her favor, and the interpretation given in the bewildering facts of this case by the last decision of the Supreme Court, her statements were taken as correct, and an estate now valued at $15,000,000 was adjudicated to her niece, Mrs. Gaines; adjudicated fifty years after the making of the will, thirty after the commencement of the suit, after six appeals to the Supreme Court, and when the original suit had been divided into five hundred separate actions against subsequent possessors of Clark's estate.

"Madame Despau, though living for more than a century, and though involved three-fourths of that period in the troubles of her sister, did not, after all, live to see the termination of the suit, and, save $15,000 worth of the contested estate yielded by Mr. Slidell during the recent war, none of the contested property has yet been recovered by its lifelong claimant."

MENDELSSOHN AND HAYDN.

Haydn's Account of His Own Life.

The London house of Longmans has published Lady Wallace's translation of "Letters of Distinguished Musicians," from Ludwig Noel's collections. The letters of Gluck, Haydn, P. G. Bach, Weber, and Mendelssohn form the contents of this volume. The letters from Mendelssohn have not before been published. In one of them he says:—"It may possibly be connected with my individuality, that in artistic works which have once captivated me, I cannot bear the slightest alteration, and I have had much controversy with musicians on this very subject; but it is a feeling I cannot conquer."

A letter from Haydn, addressed to a young lady, gives a short and simple sketch of his own life. It is followed by a biographical sketch taken from the Vienna *Journal of Fashion* for May, 1805, to which it was contributed by a correspondent who said that he noted it down "from the lips of the simple-minded patriarch himself." Its recollections include more detail than is given in the letter, and some of it is very interesting:—

"Haydn's father, a poor common wheelwright, had learned to play the harp during his travelling years at Frankfort-on-the-Main. On Sundays it was his custom to play over his songs, while Haydn's mother sang them. Even now (1805), seventy-two years afterwards, Haydn still knows almost all these songs by heart. As a child of five years, our Sepperl (little Joseph) used to sit beside his parents, and, taking a piece of wood in his right hand, scrape away at his left shoulder, pretending to play the violin. A schoolmaster from the neighboring little town of Haimburg, a distant relation of Haydn, was once present by chance at a concert of this kind, and observed that little Joseph marked the time with great exactness. This seemed a good omen, and he advised the father to devote his boy to music. The father, who greatly venerated the Church, earnestly wished to consecrate his son to that calling, and to learn music was one of the first steps towards it. In his needy condition he could not, however, afford to spend much on the education of his children. The more, then, was he rejoiced when the school rector of Hamburg took the little six year old Joseph with him, to instruct him in his school. Here Haydn was taught to read and write; he also received religious instruction, and applied himself to learn singing, the violin, the kettle-drum, and other instruments. He used to say that he had cause to thank his schoolmaster, now in his grave, for having made him begin so many different things, though he got more blows than victuals from him.

"Haydn had been about two years in Haimburg when the Court-Capellmeister Reutter, who also directed the music of St. Stephen's Church in Vienna, came to visit his friend the dean, in Haimburg. Reutter told the dean that he must try to replace some of his former choir-boys, who were beginning to lose their voices, and that he was in search of new ones. The dean proposed little Haydn, at that time eight years old, and Reutter immediately sent for him and his schoolmaster. Haydn, according to the custom of the day, and for the sake of cleanliness, wore a bob wig, and his dress was as poor as possible. 'I was a queer little urchin,' says Hadyn himself. There happened to be some cherries on the dean's table; the scantily fed Haydn could not take his eyes off them. Reutter, who observed this, gave him several handfuls in his hat, and made him sing some Latin and Italian strophes, the meaning of which Hadyn did not in the least understand. Reutter seemed satisfied, but asked him if he could execute a shake? 'No!' answered Haydn; 'nor can my cousin here either.' The schoolmaster looked annoyed, and Reutter burst out laughing. Reutter then showed him how to press his tongue against his teeth, and gave him many other hints. Haydn imitated him, and succeeded at the third attempt. 'You shall remain with me,' said Reutter; and thus Joseph Haydn, at the age of eight, became a chorister boy in St. Stephen's Church in Vienna.

"Here he was instructed by first-rate teachers in singing and in different instruments, as well as in the theoretical part of music. He also heard a great many fine musicians, and his own fancy was already so fertile that he even attempted eight and sixteen part composition. 'At that time,' says he, 'I thought it was all right if the paper was well filled. Reutter gave me many a hearty scolding for my unripe productions, and lectured me for attempting sixteen-part when I did not even understand two-part composition.' When Haydn was sixteen, he received his discharge from the choir of St. Stephen's Church, his voice having given way. He contrived to maintain himself, though poorly enough, during a succession of years in Vienna. He lived in a sixth story, and his room in the garret had neither stove nor window; in winter his breath froze on his coverlet, and the water that he fetched himself from the spring in the morning for washing was frequently changed into lumps of ice before his arrival in these elevated regions. Haydn gave lessons, and played in orchestras, by which he earned something, but his poverty estranged him from other people, and his sole happiness consisted in an old worm-eaten piano. He continued to compose bravely on it, nevertheless, for his genius would not let him rest. He gave lessons in singing and playing to a certain Fraulein Martinez, a connection of Metastasio (the celebrated poet), and in return he boarded with her gratis for three years. Subsequently he removed to the Vorstadt. At this period he received sixty guldens a year for conducting the music at the 'Brothers of Mercy,' in the Leopoldstadt, which obliged him to be in church at 8 o'clock in the morning on Sundays and fete-days; at 10 o'clock he played the organ in Count Haugwitz's chapel, and at 11 o'clock he sang in St. Stephen's church, this religious service being paid by seventeen kreuzers."

Irish Periodical Literature.

Dr. R. R. Madden has published in London the first two volumes of a "History of Irish Periodical Literature." He proposes to trace the origin and progress of this class of publications from the end of the seventeenth century to the middle of the nineteenth. The published volumes are chiefly devoted to a history of Irish pamphlets and newspapers. The third, which will complete the work, will contain a history of Irish magazines and reviews, periodical essays and miscellanies. The first book printed in Ireland was a Book of Common Prayer, in Dublin, in 1551. The first ever printed in the Irish language was an alphabet and catechism, translated from Latin and English by John O'Kearney, and struck off from Dublin types at the cost of a philanthropic merchant named Usher. In the house of Usher's son the first New Testament in the Irish tongue was printed. The first newspaper was printed in Dublin in 1699—*The Flying Post*, or *The Post Master*. This lasted ten years, and was followed by the *Dublin Gazette*, *or Weekly Courant*. *Pue's Occurrences*, however, was more of a newspaper than either, and began to be published about 1700. A satirical paper was published in Dublin in 1709, called *The Diverting Post*. In 1726 George Faulkner printed *The Country Gentleman*. Then came a journal, *The Most Impartial Advices*, remarkable for its 'sensational' accounts of murders, robberies and shocking accidents.

—The ex-King of Hanover is to receive the snug sum of $12,000,000 in specie, from the Prussian Government, for his private claims in Hanover.

—The number of students in the Michigan University is larger than that of any similar institution in the country. There are five hundred in the Law School alone.

1867. J. F. & E. B. ORNE, 1867.
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR
Fall Importations of New Carpetings.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
500 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS' PATENT TAPESTRY CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
300 PIECES ROYAL WILTON CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
NOVELTIES IN FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
500 Pieces New Styles English Brussels Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
250 Pieces Yard and a half Wide Velvet Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
ROYAL WILTON CARPETS,
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
For Stairs and Halls with Extra Borders.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
50 SHEETS ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS.

CARPETINGS.
519 CHESNUT STREET. 519
FINE CARPETINGS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
WE WILL SELL OUR
AXMINSTERS,
ROYAL WILTONS,
VELVETS,
ENGLISH BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLYS,
SUPER INGRAINS,
VENETIANS,
BRUSSELS AND DAMASK
HALL AND STAIR CARPETS,
WITH EXTRA BORDERS,
ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS,
IN SHORT,
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF DESIRABLE
CARPETINGS,
At Greatly Reduced Prices,
With a view to SELLING OFF OUR ENTIRE STOCK, AT OUR RETAIL WAREROOMS,
No. 519 CHESNUT Street,
Prior to Removal on first of January next.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
10 1 tuths2mrp NO. 519 CHESNUT ST.

832 CARPETINGS. 832
ARCH STREET.
FALL STOCK NOW OPEN
AT THE
ARCH STREET
CARPET WAREHOUSE
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
NO. 832 ARCH STREET,
9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

CARPETINGS.
NOTICE.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
NO. 910 ARCH STREET,
BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS,
Will continue to sell their stock of
CARPETINGS
AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH LOW RENT AND EXPENSES,
AND WILL OPEN DAILY NEW GOODS,
As they do not expect to move. [8 27 3mrp

EXCURSIONS.
FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF HOUR.—On and after WEDNESDAY, October 23, the steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave her dock, second wharf above Arch Street, Philadelphia, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington, Del., at 7 A. M. and 12:45 P. M.
10 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.
WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.—CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC. On and after TUESDAY, October 1st, the steamers S. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows:—Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., stopping at CHESTER and HOOK each way. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents. Excursion tickets, per 9 A. M. boat, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 10 3 1m

TO RENT.
TO LET—DOUBLE OFFICES IN SEVENTH street, above Chesnut. Apply to CHARLES RHOADS, No. 36 S. SEVENTH Street.
10 17 6t*

BROWN'S PATENT
COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.
With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime. Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address
WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD Street,
9 27 1tr Philadelphia.

BEDDING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST.
8 23 tothsrp J. G. FULLER.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT—Works on Staten Island. Office in Philadelphia, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street (west side).
This old and well-known Company, the *largest* of its kind in the *world*, and in the forty-ninth year of its existence, is prepared, with the most extensive and improved machinery, to dye, *cleanse*, and *finish*, in a manner unequalled, every variety of garment and piece goods.
Garments *cleansed* by our new French process *without* being ripped. 9 17 tuths3m

DRY GOODS.
MARKET AND NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD
CLOAK ROOM.
Black Beaver Sacques.
Velveteen Sacques.
Lyons Silk Velvet.
Fancy Beaver Cloaks.
Water-Proof Cloaks.
Velvet Cloaks made to order.
Opera Cloaks made to order.
SHAWLS.
1000 Woollen, Square, and Long Shawls. Lowest prices on Shawls for years.
Black Thibet Shawls, best makes.
Broche Shawls, filled centres.
Paisley Shawls, fine assortment.
Scarlet and Black Centres.
90 CENT POPLINS.
90 cent good quality French Poplins.
$1 00 extra good French Poplins.
Golden Browns, Ambers, Bismarks.
Blues, Greens, Modes, Garnets, etc.
Magnificent Poplin Stock.
65 CENT ALPACAS.
Best for the Money in Town.
75 cent Black Poplin Alpacas.
Superb Stock Poplin Alpacas.
55 cents auction lot Poplin Alpacas. [9 7 stuth
75 cents auction lot Poplin Alpacas, worth 87 cents.

CLOAKINGS.
WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF
LADIES' CLOAKINGS,
WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF
FANCY CASSIMERES,
COATINGS,
AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH JOBBERS,
8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

FLANNELS.
FLANNELS.
FLANNELS.
REAL WELSH FLANNEL.
SHAKER FLANNEL.
SWANSKIN FLANNEL, VERY SOFT AND HEAVY.
ENGLISH UNSHRINKABLE FLANNEL.
PERSIAN FLANNEL, SILK WARP.
BALLARDVALE AND OTHER DOMESTIC FLANNELS.
DOMET AND GAUZE FLANNEL.
RED AND GREY FLANNELS.
FANCY SACQUE FLANNELS.
CANTON FLANNELS.
A full assortment now received and for sale by
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
10 15 tuf6trp NO. 1008 CHESNUT ST.

GIRARD ROW.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
Invite attention to their first-class stock of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS, ETC.
To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT
HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,
At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW.

BLANKETS.
The subscribers are now prepared to offer the largest assortment to be found in the city of
Superior Quality Blankets,
All-wool and Extra Width, for Fest Family Use.
ALSO,
CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS,
And a Full Line of MEDIUM BLANKETS, for Hotels, Public Institutions, etc.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
House-Furnishing Dry Goods,
10 15 tuf6trp NO. 1008 CHESNUT ST.

CLOTH HOUSE.
SNODGRASS & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
COMPLETE STOCK OF
Cloths, Coatings, and Cassimeres,
FOR LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
WE HAVE NOW IN STORE OUR
FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS OF
LADIES' VELVET CLOTHS,
IN GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES AND COLORS,
ALSO, VELVETEENS FOR LADIES' SACQUES AND SUITS. [10 1 1mrp

DRY GOODS.
727 CHESNUT STREET. 727
POPULAR PRICES
IN
Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines, Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.
Also, Bombazines, Biarritz, Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety together with the most extensive assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods in the market.
Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,
Dry Goods, by Piece or Package, at and under Market Rates.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
10 14 1J1 NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

INDIA SHAWLS.
GEORGE FRYER,
NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,
RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS
10 2 4tt] CLOAKS, ETC.,
To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash, and will be sold cheap.

HOOP SKIRTS.
628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.
MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY
HOOP SKIRTS,
FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.
NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.
Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.
All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.
Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.
Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.
Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.
BONNET OPENING.
WOOD & CARY,
No. 725 CHESNUT STREET
WILL OPEN
FALL BONNETS,
THURSDAY OCTOBER 4. [9 30 2mrp

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 321 SOUTH STREET
Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16]

BONNET OPENING,
WEDNESDAY, October 2.
E. P. GILL & CO.,
10 2 2tt NO. 720 ARCH STREET.

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.
831. CHARLES L HALE, 831.
(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)
NO. 831 ARCH STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES,
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES, [9 23 2m8p
UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,
NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.
Repairing promptly attended to.
STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 28 2m8p

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.,
Would invite the attention of gentlemen to his extensive assortment of
FURNISHING GOODS,
Consisting of Silk Shirts and Drawers.
Cartwright & Warner's Merino Shirts and Drawers,
Lambs' Wool " "
Buckskin " "
Cotton " "
English Swansdown Canton Flannel, made to J. C. A.'s express order, for Shirts and Drawers.
Also, Gentlemen's Wrappers, Hosiery, Gloves, Stocks, Ties, etc. etc. 8rp